

THE CRITIC.

Vol. XXIII.—No. 596.

DECEMBER 7, 1861.

Price 3d.; stamped 7d.

BOURNEMOUTH NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The existence of this valuable Charity depends on the response to this APPEAL.

Bankers—Messrs. Ransom and Co.

HENRY G. HEALD, Secretary.

Office, 41, Ludgate-hill.

MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—WANTED, a SECRETARY, to enter upon his duties on the 1st of February, 1862. Salary 1500 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 14th of December next, endorsed "Application for Secretaryship."

By order, THOS. MARSHALL, Secretary.

David-street, Nov. 22, 1861.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST. Brompton, S.W.—One eighth of the entire mortality of the country results from diseases of the chest. This fact accounts for the vast number of sick persons seeking the benefits of this special charity, particularly in the winter months, when cold, want, and miseries homes, aggravate their sufferings. To turn them away would be cruel; to keep all the wards open MONEY is REQUIRED. Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DRACON, and Co., 20, Birchington; also by the other leading bankers, and at the Hospital.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

HENRY DORBIN, Sec.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, and FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 3s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1000*l.* at death by Accident, or 4*l.* weekly for injury. No extra premium for Volunteers. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by Accident. 75,000*l.* has been already paid as compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income 40,000*l.*—Capital One Million.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

EGYPTIAN DESERT SANITARIUM, for the TREATMENT OF PULMONARY AND OTHER INVALIDS.

The above Establishment, beautifully situated in the Desert, near Cairo, surrounded by Grounds and Gardens for Exercise, is intended to supply a want long felt by Invalids visiting Egypt, where they may, with the great advantage generally derived from the pure air of the Desert, have regular Medical Attendance, combined with domestic comfort.

The domestic arrangements are conducted by the Matron, Mrs. MICHAEL, under the medical and general superintendence of Dr. ATTERSON, the resident English Physician of Cairo. A limited number only can be admitted this season.—Terms, 30 Guineas per Month.

NEW COLLEGE, Oxford.—An EXAMINATION will be held on Tuesday, the 11th of February next, and following days, for the purpose of electing Two Open Exhibitions, tenable for five years from matriculation. The endowments of each Exhibition will be 50*l.* a year, including rooms and tuition.

Candidates must be not more than 20 years of age on the first day of examination. Gentlemen who wish to offer themselves are requested to call on the Warden on Monday, the 10th of February, between 3 and 5 o'clock p.m., bringing with them certificates of birth and baptism, and testimonials of character.

N.B. Any person who shall for twelve terms have been a member of New College becomes thereby eligible to the Winchester Fellowships in the College, as well as to the Open Fellowships.

27th Nov. 1861.

CHARTERHOUSE, 1861.—The 250th ANNIVERSARY of the FOUNDATION will be celebrated on THURSDAY, December 12, 1861. Divine Service at Four o'clock.

The Sermon will be preached by the Venerable the Master.

STEWARDS.

The Earl of Huntingdon
C. Du Cane, Esq., M.P.
R. Alexander, Esq., C.B.
Dr. Chever

The Lord Bishop of St. Spencer

The Rev. Dr. Russell

The Rev. J. G. Hale

H. W. Saunders, Esq.

Orator—George Alcock.

Dinner will be on the table at Six o'clock.

Tickets are on sale at the Stewards, or Maniple, on or before the 1st of December, at Twelve o'clock, 2*s.*; if taken afterwards, 2*s.* 6d.

It is requested that all Carthusians who propose to attend will, at their earliest convenience, send notice to Mr. SPARKS, the Maniple, Charterhouse; and that tickets (if not previously paid for), may be paid for to the Maniple, in the Library, if desired.

LAINING MEMORIAL ANNUITIES.—

The Subscriptions to the Blind and Deaf Governors' Annuities (of 30*l.* each), to be founded in Memory of the late Rev. D. Laine (whose labours for the good of others, and of the Lady Teachers, deserve a lasting remembrance), to 55*l.* for the Deaf, and 40*l.* for the Blind, in 1862 from 34*l.* to 300*l.* In the present low state of out 350*l.* would complete the former, and 515*l.* and it is therefore most earnestly desired that the be subscribed at once.

Man: ernes become blind or deaf, or both, from the anxious nature of their vocation; and when to mities age is "ed, it is impossible to seek new modes of support.

The nomination to the "Rev. David Laine Blind and Deaf Governors' Annuities" will rest, for her life, with his widow, and afterwards be bestowed by the Board of Management of the Governors' Benevolent Institution on the oldest duly qualified candidate on the earliest list.

Contributions will be received by

J. W. F. B. Villars, Tollington Park, N.

Mrs. S. O. Bannow Lodge, Bolton, West Bromp-

ton, S.W.

Mrs. DAVID LAINE, 2, St. John's Villas, North Gate, Re-

gent's-park, N.W.

Lady KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, 7, Grand Parade, Eastbourne;

WILLIAM PENNY, Esq., 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

81, S. SCOTT and Co., 1, Cavendish-square, W., Bankers

to the Governors' Institution; and by

C. W. KILGIB, Esq., at the Office of the Governors' Benevolent Institution, 32, Sackville-street, London, W.

BLONDIN will COMMENCE on MONDAY next with an entire change and character of performance at the CRYSTAL PALACE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ANNUAL BAZAAR and GREAT CHRISTMAS TREE.—Commences on MONDAY next, with a most extensive and varied assortment of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—RE-ENGAGEMENT of BLONDIN with entire change of performance. From the success attending M. BLONDIN's extraordinary exhibition of Gymnastic Feats upon the TIGHT ROPE in July last, an arrangement has been made for a limited number of representations, commencing on MONDAY next, 9th December.

The entertainment, which has been only once publicly witnessed in this country, and was then described by the entire press of the metropolis as "The Cleverest and most agreeable Performance ever seen," will commence each day at Three o'clock.

The performance will take place on a platform erected for the purpose in the Centre Transsept.

Admission, One Shilling; Children and Schools half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CATTLE SHOW WEEK.—BLONDIN'S MARVELLOUS EXPLOITS on the TIGHT ROPE, in the Centre Transsept, daily at Three o'clock.

THE PRESS.

WANTED, an EDITOR, to conduct a first-class Provincial Newspaper, upon strictly honest and independent principles. There will be no stint of Capital to carry out the business with the best Machinery, and the Editor will receive all the profit after paying expenses, and 5 per cent. upon the Capital advanced.

No one need apply who cannot give the most satisfactory reference as to his ABILITY and integrity.

Address "Box 46," Post-office, Warrington.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of first-rate abilities and practical experience, is now open to an ENGAGEMENT on a Metropolitan or Provincial Paper, as EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR, on moderate terms.—Address "B. W." (No. 591), CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TO COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of great experience, and a good condenser, is prepared to SUPPLY manifold copy of METROPOLITAN, GENERAL, and FOREIGN NEWS, and a Digest of Parliamentary Intelligence during the Session; the whole neatly condensed and adapted for provincial journals, on very reasonable terms.

Address "B. O.," 34, Denmark-grove, Islington, N.

A GENTLEMAN experienced in the management and details of newspapers, is now open to an ENGAGEMENT as SUB-EDITOR to a LONDON WEEKLY PAPER. He is accustomed to write on various topics, including literature, drama, the fine arts, &c., and would be willing to assist in the general routine duties of a paper. First-class references.

Address "A. B. C.," Mr. Lindley's, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, and NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A Lady, thoroughly versed in literary matters, good Musical Critic, perfect mistress of French and Italian, seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT. An apt Translator, Adaptor, Amanuensis, Reader, and Corrector of the Press.

Any Literary Lady or Gentleman desiring the services of a really intelligent and zealous secretary, would find this worthy of notice.

Address "MADAME S.," No. 6, Park-road-villas, West Brompton.

THE ARTS.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES, by living British artists, is now OPEN daily, from half-past nine to five. Admission 1*s.*

BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—Now RE-OPENED with a new Panorama of NAPLES; also Messina and Switzerland. Day and evening. Admission reduced to 1*s.* Friday 2*s.* 6d. Open morning, from 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 10. Leicester-square.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION of high-class MODERN PICTURES, at Messrs. Hayward and Leggatt's Gallery, 28, Cornhill.—Mr. Flatou begs to announce that he has opened the above gallery with his choice collection prior to his retiring from picture dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the exhibition and publication of the forthcoming important book by W. P. Frith, R.A., "The Railway Station." The collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished members of the Royal Academy and other eminent artists. Admission free on presentation of private address card.

EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWING.—ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.

In order to afford a more especial recognition of the claims of Water-colour Art than is possible at the General Annual Exhibition in the Autumn, the Council have again determined to OPEN an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS in APRIL NEXT, and the opportunity of Exhibiting will not be confined to artists and private individuals, but will be extended to the trade generally. The Exhibition will continue open until the end of June, and Drawings will be received under regulations stated in the usual printed circular. Works should be forwarded so as to arrive not later than April 10.

Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, of 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, will take charge of any works sent to him to forward. Parties willing to contribute, are requested to communicate particulars to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible, as it is desirable to ascertain the extent of the proposed Exhibition, and what space will be required.

H. COOK, Hon. Sec.

MUSIC.

Mlle. ANNA WHITTY will SING at Leeds on Dec. 9th; Preston, 10th; Edinburgh, 12th and 14th.

MOZART'S celebrated QUINTET, for Clarinet and Stringed Instruments.—Owing to the enthusiastic manner in which this work was received at the last MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT it will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Executants—WM. LAZARUS, Vieltamps, L. Ries, H. Webb, and Paque. Tickets at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS).—These celebrated Rooms are now undergoing a thorough reconstruction, and will be ready in a few weeks for Concerts, Balls, Public Meetings, Lectures, &c., also for Sabbath Services. For terms and other particulars apply to Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W. N.B. The Cellars and Vaults may be engaged for Warehousing purposes by a Wine or other Merchant.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Triumphant success of Balfe's New Grand Opera.

On Monday Evening, Dec. 9, 1861, and every evening during the week, the entirely new and original grand romantic Opera, in Three Acts, by M. W. Balfe (the Libretto by J. V. Bridgeman), entitled THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.

Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne; Messrs. Santley, Henry Corri, George Honey, A. St. Albion, Patey, C. Lvall, Wallworth, T. Distin, E. Hussek, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. The overture will commence at seven o'clock. To conclude with THE TOY MAKER.

Stalls, 7*s.*; Private Boxes, from 10*s.* 6d. to 4*l.* 4*s.*; Dress Circles, 5*s.*; Upper Boxes 4*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1*s.* Box-office open daily from ten till five. No charge for booking.

WHEATSTONE'S HARMONIUMS

(English), in solid oak cases, manufactured by them, have the full compass of keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship and material, and do not require tuning.

New Patent, five octaves, from C.C. double pedals 6 Guineas.
(The best and cheapest Harmonium made.)
With One Stop, oak case (reduced price) 9
Piccolo Piano Model, One Stop polished (unique wind indicator) 10
(With soft and distinct tone, and projecting fingerboard.)
With Two Stops, one set and a-half of vibrators (polished case) 13
(The extra upper half-set of vibrators adds wonderfully to the effect of the treble, and produces a beautiful diapason-like quality of sound.)
With Three Stops, large size, organ tones (polished case) 15
With Five Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto 22
With Eight Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto 24
With Ten Stops, three sets of vibrators, ditto 30
(The best and most effective instrument made.)

For particular description of the above, and other Harmoniums in rosewood and mahogany cases, see Messrs. Wheatstone and Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue, which may be had of them gratis and post-free on application.

The only Exhibition Prize Medalist for Harmoniums, 1851.

An Extensive Assortment of French Harmoniums by Alexandre (including all the latest improvements) at prices from 5 guineas to 150 guineas.

WHEATSTONE and Co., Inventors and Patentees of the Concertina, 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London. The Original Manufacturers and Importers of Harmoniums.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Engravings, Drawings, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, December 9, and following day, a Large COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS in all the Classes. Numerous Interesting Portraits, for the portfolio or for illustration.—Etchings by Old Masters.—A Collection of Drawings by Ancient and Modern Masters.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps

The Botanical and Scientific Library of the late Prof. HENRY FREY, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., Lecturer on Botany at King's College.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY, December 12, the above VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Catalogues are preparing.

To Publishers of Printed Music.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM and TEWSON are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, 19, Cornhill, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at Twelve, the valuable COPYRIGHT of the extensive CATALOGUE of Music, published by Mr. John Alvey Turner; among which are so many well-known and universally saleable compositions. The whole will be sold in one lot, and will include the complete series of engraved plates and lithographic stones, the entirety being sufficient to form a first-rate nucleus for any one who may be about to commence the business of a publisher of music; or it would be a splendid addition to the catalogue of any established house.

May be viewed by cards, to be had of the Auctioneers, 87, Cheapside. Catalogues by post.

The Miscellaneous Stock of Engravings of Messrs. GAMBART and Co., who are relinquishing that part of their business.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Room, 1, Pall-mall, on MONDAY EVENING, December 10, and each day till 10 o'clock, Messrs. GAMBART and Co.'s whole stock of MISCELLANEOUS ENGRAVINGS, Lithographs, Facsimiles of Water-colour Drawings, Photographs, &c., which have been removed from their late residence, and are being having discontinued that portion of their business on the 1st of June last. There will also be included in the sale some of the Engraved Steel Plates and Lithographic Stones of Eminent Artists, with the remaining impressions. Full particulars will be forwarded on application to the Auctioneers.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, &c.—
WANTED, a PARTNER, with capital, to extend an Established business in the heart of the City. Plenty of business. Capital only required.
Apply by letter to "G. W.," 7, Little Britain, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

LEONARD and CO., Book-Trade Auctioneers, Boston, United States.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August.
Refer to: THOMAS and Co., London, LITTLE, BROWN, and Co., Boston.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office**, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

CLASSICAL MASTER. Required an Oxford Graduate who has had experience in the management of boys, for a first-class school in Brighton. Salary, with board and lodging, 100*l*. Applicants to forward copies of testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5006, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FIRST CLASSICAL MASTER (non-resident) in a school near Dublin. Skill in teaching Greek and Latin composition, and competency to maintain discipline, are essential. Salary 200*l*. Wanted on the 1st of February, 1862. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5008, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER of a Northamptonshire school and hospital. Salary 100*l*, with a good house and an allowance for an Under Master. Candidates must be in holy orders, and of M.A. degree of Oxford or Cambridge. They should send in only one testimonial with the names of three or more referees. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5010, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER. Wanted, after Christmas. He must be in holy orders, and willing to labour heartily in a church work. Applicants to state qualifications, experience, University position, and stipend expected, in addition to board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5012, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a large first-class commercial boarding school. Must be thoroughly efficient. Will be required after the Christmas vacation. Applicants to state age, salary required, send a specimen of penmanship, and give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5014, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a boy's boarding school. Required a young man to teach arithmetic, English, and drawing. Salary to begin with 50*l*, and board, &c. One who has passed the examination prescribed by the Committee of Council on Education, will be preferred. Application to be made by the 15th instant. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5016, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a grammar school. He must be in holy orders and a good classical scholar. A person experienced in tuition and acquainted with the Welsh language preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5018, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a grammar school. Required a graduate in mathematical honours. Duties, to have charge of the mathematics in all the forms, to take the classics of the middle forms, and to aid in the general teaching and discipline of the school. Salary 100*l*, without residence. A Title for orders, without clerical duty, is attached. Precedence next to the head master. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5020, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a school, required after the Christmas vacation, to teach writing, arithmetic, English, bookkeeping, and the rudiments of Latin and mathematics. Applicants to state age, salary required, and reference to last employer. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5022, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GERMAN and FRENCH GOVERNESS, in a Yorkshire school. Required the services of a lady from 20 to 30 years of age, and who is competent to undertake both of the above languages. Must be a member of the Church of England. Salary 20*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5024, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS to three little girls, between the ages of 13 and 9. Required, after Christmas, a lady of experience, and capable of teaching English and French, music, drawing, and Italian, without the assistance of masters. Must be a member of the Church of England. Salary 60*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5026, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. A clergyman's wife is desirous of meeting with a lady to assist her in the care and education of her little girls. She would be treated as one of the family. Only a small salary given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5028, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Required a lady to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and to take charge there of six girls, the eldest thirteen. Requirements, music, French, and first-class English education. Unexceptionable testimonials to be given and received. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5030, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, to educate three children under seven years of age. She must have a knowledge of music, and be willing to make herself generally useful. Applicants to state age and salary required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5032, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a school. Wanted, in January, a lady who is competent to teach and speak French grammatically, and to give lessons in music and singing to advanced pupils. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5034, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Must be capable of imparting a sound English education, and able to teach and speak French well, also to superintend the practice of music. A good Churchwoman is required, and one who possesses an obliging disposition. Applicants to state salary, last engagement, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5036, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a Lincolnshire school, consisting of six boarder and several day pupils. Attainments required, first-rate music and arithmetic, which entirely devolve upon the governess, also French and English. A comfortable home, but not a large salary, offered. Wanted at Christmas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5038, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH and MUSIC TEACHER. Required a lady of decided Christian principles, refined manners, and habits of a gentleman; one capable of influencing and controlling the pupils; must be a good English scholar, and proficient in music. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5040, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH GOVERNESS, in a first-class school. Required, a well-educated lady, perfectly mistress of her own language, and with some knowledge of German. Must be a Protestant, and willing to share in the general surveillance over twenty pupils. Age between 20 and 30. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5042, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD ENGLISH GOVERNESS, in a Yorkshire school. Required the services of a lady from 20 to 30 years of age, and who is competent to teach thorough English, arithmetic, and drawing. She should also possess a knowledge of music, and be a member of the Church of England. Salary 30*l*. Address, inclosing stamps, Box 5044, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSICAL GOVERNESS, in a Yorkshire school. Required the services of a lady from 20 to 30 years of age, and who is competent to undertake both the vocal and instrumental branches of a musical education. Must be a member of the Church of England. Salary 30*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5046, 10, Wellington-st., W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office**, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

ENGLISH, DRAWING, MATHEMATICS, and FRENCH. A gentleman, age 33, many years professor of the theory and practice of education, and very successful with backward pupils, wishes to take charge of boys, or otherwise give assistance during the vacation, on moderate terms. He is a good disciplinarian, and possesses excellent recommendations. He is also open to a permanent offer. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5027, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN and FRENCH TEACHER. A German gentleman (Dr. Ph.), well experienced in tuition, is desirous of giving private lessons in the German and French languages and literature in or near London. Was formerly professor in the University of Geneva; has lately held a resident tutorship in this country. Age 34. Terms, 4*l* per hour; for periods of longer duration, by agreement. A temporary engagement as a resident tutor not objected to. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5029, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A HIGH CLASSIC and Fellow of his College (Cambridge) is desirous of obtaining a few hours' tuition daily in a school or with private pupils in or near London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5031, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTERSHIP or TUTORSHIP, resident or non-resident, by a graduate of Cambridge, and late second master in a grammar school. Age 24. Salary from 80*l* to 100*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5033, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, or an engagement in a gentleman's family, by a graduate of Cambridge, who has had ten years' experience in tuition, and is competent to take high mathematics, Latin, Greek, French (acquired on the Continent), and the usual branches of a liberal education. Has been engaged for nearly three years in the Military School, Enfield. Salary, if resident, not less than 80*l*; otherwise, 100*l*. Age 27. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5035, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT or VISITING TUTOR, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, or as MASTER in a grammar school. Is competent to teach algebra, trigonometry, arithmetic, Euclid, English, and drawing. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5037, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a first-class school or family, by a B. A. of Cambridge, and Fellow of his college. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5039, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or ASSISTANT in a school. A gentleman, formerly a member of the University of Oxford, desires to occupy his afternoons or mornings in teaching the Greek and Latin classics, history, geography, arithmetic, &c. High testimonials. Latin, Greek, French (acquired on the Continent), and the usual branches of a liberal education. Has been engaged for nearly three years in the Military School, Enfield. Salary, if resident, not less than 80*l*; otherwise, 100*l*. Age 27. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5041, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, resident or non-resident, and in or near London, by the son of a clergyman. Is able to instruct in Latin, Greek, Euclid, sound English, algebra, and arithmetic; possesses some knowledge of land-surveying. Has had six years' experience in tuition, and been for three years the second master of a Westmoreland grammar-school. Age 25. Salary required, if resident 60*l*, if non-resident 120*l* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5043, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR. A gentleman, age 24, with five years' experience in first class schools, will be at liberty at the close of the present quarter. Acquirements classics, junior mathematics and drawing. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5045, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR, to teach Italian, French, Spanish, and classics, by a married gentleman (a Tuscan), formerly tutor to the sons of an English nobleman. He holds a diploma from the University of Genoa, and has twelve years' experience in tuition. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5047, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a school, by a gentleman who can teach English generally and junior Latin. Is a first-rate disciplinarian. Salary 40*l*. Engagement wanted after Christmas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5049, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER after Christmas, Can teach English generally and junior Latin. Salary from 35*l* to 40*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5051, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER or TUTOR, by a gentleman who has had five years' experience in tuition, and is competent to teach moderate classics and mathematics, French (acquired in France), and the usual routine of a sound English education. Age 24. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5053, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER after Christmas. Can teach English generally and junior Latin. Salary from 35*l* to 40*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5055, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a young Parisian lady, whose qualifications are French, piano-forte and singing. She has had six years' experience as a teacher of French and music. Salary required 50*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5057, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family in the country, by a young lady who has just completed an engagement in a clergyman's family and wishes for a re-engagement after Christmas. She instructs in English, French, Latin, and music. Age 20. Salary not less than 20*l*. Address inclosing two stamps, Box 5059, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children in a quiet family (a clergyman's preferred), by a young lady, whose acquirements are English, music, and the rudiments of French. She has been, during the last fourteen months governess pupil in a school in the suburbs of London. Age 22. Salary proposed from 15*l* to 20*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5061, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family (resident or non-resident) by a young lady who has resided in France, and is accustomed to tuition. Was educated at the Clergy Daughters' School. Teaches English, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing. Age 23. Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 5063," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, or to assist a lady, both in her domestic affairs and in the education of her children. Advertiser is competent to teach English, elementary French, and music. Her last engagement was in the family of a professional gentleman, to whom reference can be made. Age 33. Salary not less than 20*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5065, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS. Required, by a young lady, who has had five years' experience in tuition, and who will be disengaged at Christmas, an engagement in a clergyman's or private gentleman's family. Her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music, drawing, and the rudiments of German. Locality desired, not beyond twelve or fifteen miles from London. Salary 30*l*, and laundress. References to clergymen. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5067, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or private family. Age 23. Is a member of the Church of England, and competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, with French, music, and singing (acquired of eminent masters). Has had experience in tuition for some years, and can give very good references. High salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5069, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a lady who is competent to instruct thoroughly in English, with superior French, and German (acquired during a five years' residence on the Continent), music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing. Terms, if daily, 40*l*, and the vicinity of Shepherd's Bush preferred; if resident, 50*l*. Unexceptionable references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5071, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS. A lady, who has had ten years' experience in tuition, desires a re-engagement in London or its vicinity. Attainments, French (acquired abroad), music, thorough English, and the rudiments of drawing. Unexceptionable references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5073, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS, in or near London, and to children under 10 years of age, by a young lady of cheerful and obliging disposition, and competent to instruct in English, the rudiments of French, and music. Would be willing to make herself useful in any way not menial. Age 26. Salary not less than 25*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5075, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS, or as COMPANION, by a young lady whose attainments are English generally, French (acquired from a Parisian), drawing, and music. She can give good references, and would not object to go on the Continent. Age 23. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5077, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or AFTERNOON GOVERNESS, has had four years' experience in tuition, and can teach English generally, Parisian French (conversational and grammatically), music, singing, drawing, and the rudiments of German, Italian, and Latin. Age 24. Excellent testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5079, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS in Germany. A young English lady wishes to enter a first-class Protestant school in Germany, where in return for a small premium and teaching her own language, she would have the full benefit of the masters. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 5081, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FINISHING GOVERNESS in a private family, by a lady of considerable experience in tuition, and whose attainments are English, French, Italian, drawing, and music. Will be disengaged at Christmas. Can give good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5083, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GERMAN PROTESTANT LADY, possessing high recommendations, would give a few hours' instructions daily in German, French (acquired in Paris), music, and general literature. In return for board and lodging, London or its immediate vicinity would be preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5085, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN FINISHING
GOVERNNESS, by a nobleman's or gentleman's family, by a German Protestant lady, who has resided for years in families of distinction in England and Ireland. She is a first-rate musician (piano, singing, and thorough bass), speaks German and French with pure accent, and can instruct in all the branches of a superior English education. Age 27. A liberal salary required. References and testimonials of the highest character can be given. Address, including two stamps, Box 9387, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING or AFTERNOON
GOVERNNESS, by a lady who is already engaged in tuition for a few hours daily. She is experienced in her profession, can be well recommended, and is capable of imparting a thorough English education, with French and music. Age 30. Salary very moderate. Locality in or near London. Address, including two stamps, Box 9389, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNNESS at the West-end of London, by a young lady who has had nearly four years' experience in tuition. Is competent to teach thorough English, French (conversational and grammatically), acquired abroad, Italian, figure and model drawing and painting. Salary desired, 50 guineas. Pupils under 12 years of age preferred. Address, including two stamps, Box 9391, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNNESS, by a lady of very great experience in tuition, and who has travelled in France, Italy, and Spain with a family. She is thoroughly competent to impart a good English education, with French, music, drawing (flower and landscape in water-colours), and the rudiments of Latin and German. Is a communicant of the Church of England. Salary desired, if resident, not less than 40l. Age 35. Address, including two stamps, Box 9393, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS superior RESIDENT GOVERNNESS in a gentleman's family; age 35. Acquirements, a thorough knowledge of English, French (acquired in Paris) grammatically and conversationally, German and Italian grammatically, superior vocal and instrumental music, also drawing. Is a member of the Church of England; studiously attends to the cultivation of the mind and manner of pupils, and carefully watches over their moral and religious principles. Good references. Salary from 60 to 100 guineas. Address, including two stamps, Box 9395, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNNESS, in or near Kensington, by a young lady, who wishes for a morning or afternoon engagement, to instruct young children in English, French, Latin, and music. Excellent references. Address, including two stamps, Box 9397, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNNESS to children under the age of 10. Is accustomed to tuition, and can teach English, writing, and arithmetic, also the rudiments of music. Is willing to assist in needlework, and has no objection to travelling. Age 23. Salary 18l. Address, including two stamps, Box 9399, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

ESHER, SURREY.—THE SONS OF
GENTLEMEN EDUCATED FOR ETON, HARROW, and the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, and INDIA, by the Rev. CHARLES CLARKE, &c. &c.; from eight years old and upwards. Terms according to age and requirements.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMING-
TON.—Oxford Middle-Class Examinations. The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other boys from this school passed their examination. Prospectuses on application.
J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—
OXFORD DIOCESAN SCHOOL, Cowley, near Oxford.
Visitor.—The Lord Bishop of OXFORD.
Unusual facilities are afforded in this school for the direct preparation of youths for the Oxford Examination in June next.
For particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER.

BERNERS PREPARATORY COLLEGE
OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, conducted by Professor E. V. GARDENER, F.R.S., &c., assisted by able masters, is now OPEN for the reception of pupils and for gentlemen preparing for Government examinations, assays, analyses, &c., at moderate charges. Medical gentlemen and others pursuing special investigations will find every accommodation—44, Berners-street, W.

EDUCATION.—Banks of the Meuse,
Belgium.—A married Protestant gentleman, recently professor in a foreign university, and residing in a healthy, picturesque district, desires to RECEIVE TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN'S SONS, to whom he can offer every educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required.
For fuller particulars apply to "T. W.," 29, Rue Belliard, Brussels.

TO the CLERGY and GENTRY.—
Mrs. CHARLTON, Granville House (near the Manor Park), Streatham, Surrey, S., will have VACANCIES for TWO YOUNG LADIES in her School at Christmas next. English and Foreign Governesses reside in the house, and Professors of high repute attend regularly. The Daughters of Clergymen will be received on advantageous terms. The domestic arrangements offer every home comfort. Prospectuses of terms, &c. (which can be made inclusive) forwarded on application.
Reference kindly presented to Rev. J. R. NICHOLL, Rectory, Streatham, S., and other Clergymen.

EDUCATION IN HANOVER.—Dr.
AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, No. 5, Glocksee-Strasse, Hanover, a Protestant, and a Graduate of the University of Göttingen, assisted by an English Graduate, and by a member of the Université de France, resident in the establishment and exclusively attached to it, as well as the most eminent Professors of the town, RECEIVES a select number of PUPILS, the sons of gentlemen, for whom, while the strictest attention is paid to their studies, all the comforts of a cheerful home are provided. The pupils are allowed to attend Divine service in the King's English Chapel. German, in its purest dialect, and French are made the medium of conversation. Terms from 60 to 80 guineas. No extra whatever.
References given to the Hanoverian Legation in London.

HARROW or RUGBY.—A Married M.A.,
of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos, Head Exhibitioner of his year at Rugby, who Prepares Boys for the Public Schools, except Eton, has VACANCIES for next Half-year. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 80 guineas a year, with no extras.
Address "M. L.," 71, High-street, Birmingham.

GOVERNNESS.—A LADY, who has had
long experience in teaching, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNNESS. She teaches English thoroughly, the French and German languages, music, and drawing. She will be at liberty at Christmas. Salary 70 guineas.
Address "M. A.," Post-office, Rochester, Kent.

GOVERNNESS.—The friends of a young
lady in her twenty-first year are anxious to obtain for her, after Christmas, a SITUATION as RESIDENT GOVERNNESS, either in a first-class school or a good family. She is prepared to take advanced pupils in music, and can be recommended as competent to impart instruction in French and German, both conversationally and grammatically, and in the first principles of drawing. References exchanged.
Address, stating salary, "H. F. L.," Mr. Edlington Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange.

SCHOLASTIC PARTNERSHIP
WANTED.—An M.A. of Cambridge, who graduated in honours, and has had great experience in tuition, desires to meet with a PARTNERSHIP in a good SCHOOL, conducted by a graduate of one of the English Universities. The country preferred. It is hoped that no principal will reply to this advertisement, the circumstances of whose school will not bear strict inquiry.
Address "M. A.," 3, Swain's-lane, Highgate-rise, N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW.—ARTICLED CLERK.—A Solicitor
in good general practice in Wilt, has a VACANCY for an ARTICLED CLERK. Premium 200l.—Address "S. B.," (No. 974), 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.
The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the Reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms: Patients, from 3 guineas; Visitors, from 2 guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITTERBANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's-
park. Open daily (Sundays excepted). Admission, 1s. on Mondays, 6d. Among the latest additions are some ostriches and antelopes from the Cape Colony, new to the collection. An official guide-book is sold in the gardens. Price 6d.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—
SELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, to 100 guineas; also Single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, and the Recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.—Practical instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. Tennant, at 149, Strand, W.C.

PUBLISHED GRATIS.
M. W. ROONEY'S CATALOGUE of over 7000 Volumes of Scarce, Curious, and Valuable Second-hand Books, embracing History, Drama, Shakespeare, Irish History, Law, and Miscellaneous Literature.
25, Angelsea-street, Dublin.—Sent Free on application.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.
Now ready, post free for two stamps.
DAWSON'S CITY OF LONDON BOOK
CIRCULAR for December, containing 3000 Volumes of Standard Second-hand Books, in all classes of Literature, including Natural History, Topography, Ancient and Modern Poetry, Illustrated Works, &c.—Wm. Dawson and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, E.C. Established 1809.

Just published, price Eightpence.
THE SCIENCE OF MEMORY.
Simplified and Explained; or, a Rational System for Improving the Memory, with an application to Languages, History, Geography, Statistics, Chemistry, &c.
London: J. B. BATEMAN, 22, Paternoster-row.

NEW GRAND HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
MARY TUDOR; or, the Queen, the
Priest, and the Maiden, will commence in the January number of the WHAT-NOT; or LADIES' HANDY-BOOK, an Illustrated Magazine of Fiction, Fashion, and Fancy Work. Price 3d. Monthly.
The Annual Volume, cloth extra, gilt, forming a most appropriate Christmas Present, is now ready. Price 4s.
London: Wm. Kent and Co., Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

THE RURAL ALMANAC and Sportsman's
Calendar. 16 Illustrations. Price 1s. or a copy post free for fourteen stamps.—FIELD Office, 346, Strand, W.C.

THE SPORTSMAN'S CALENDAR and
Rural Almanac. 16 Illustrations. Price 1s. or a copy post free for fourteen stamps.—FIELD Office, 346, Strand, W.C.

"THE FIELD" ALMANAC and
Illustrated Calendar. 16 large Woodcuts. Price 1s. or a copy in return for fourteen stamps.
FIELD Office, 346, Strand, W.C.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS, published
by L. HACHETTE and Co., 18, King William-street, Strand.
Charles XII. 1s. 6d.
Télémaque 1s. 3d.
Louis XIV. 2s. 6d.
Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar 1s. 6d.
Cesar with Latin Notes 1s. 6d.
Horace with Latin Notes 1s. 6d.
Virgil with Latin Notes 2s. 6d.
Chapsal's Models of French Literature, Prose 3s. 6d.
The Same, Poetry. 3s. 6d.
La Fontaine's Fables 1s. 6d.

All strongly bound in boards.
Hachette's Educational Catalogue.
Catalogue of General French Literature.
Catalogue alphabetically arranged with Authors names and their several works.
List of Hachette's Greek and Latin Classics.
List of Hachette's French Railway Library.
German List.
Catalogue of School Drawing Materials.

Just published, a new edition with additions, price 5s., cloth.

DR. DICKSON'S FALLACIES of the
FACULTY.
"Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review*.
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers'-court, and all Booksellers.

This day is published, in 1 vol 12mo. cloth boards, price 6s.
PRIMEVAL SYMBOLS; or, the Analogy
of Creation and New-Creation. By WILLIAM FETHER-
STON H., Barrister-at-Law. Formerly Scholar, Gold Medalist, Mathematical and Ethical Moderator, Hebrew Prize-
man, of Trinity College, Dublin, &c. &c.
Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, and Co., 114, Grafton-street. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

Now ready, price 1s. 6d.; gilt edges, 2s.
MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. By J.
CRITCHLEY PRINCE, Author of "Hours with the
Muses."
Manchester: JOHN HEYWOOD. London: SIMPKIN and
MARSHALL; and HOUGHTON and WRIGHT.

Now ready, price 6s. 6d. cloth.
(Dedicated to Wm. Fairbairn, Esq., C.E., LL.D.)
EUCLID'S PLANE GEOMETRY, pp. 678.
Diagrams 574. Books I. to VI. practically applied, or
Gradations in Euclid, Parts I. and II. With an Explanatory
Preface and Notes, Algebraical and Arithmetical Illustrations,
Explanatory Notes, and a Synoptical Index to the six Books,
showing the Uses of the Propositions, &c. By HENRY
GREEN, A.M.
Manchester: JOHN HEYWOOD. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL,
and Co.

In a few days will be published, in 8vo.,
EDIPUS on the SPHINX of the
NINETEENTH CENTURY: or, Politico-Polemical
Riddles Interpreted. By AN OLD-CLOTHES PHILO-
SOPHER.
London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street,
Strand.

NEW CHRISTMAS POOK.
Early in December will be published, in post 8vo., cloth
antique.

ROMANTIC EPISODES of CHIVALRIC
and MEDIEVAL FRANCE. Done into English by
ALEXANDER YANCE.
London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street,
Strand.

Next week will be published,
THE HISTORY of SHORT-HAND
WRITING. By MATTHIAS LEVY, Shorthand
Writer. To which is appended the system used by the
Author. TRIBNER and Co., Paternoster-row.

TEXTUAL CRITICISM for ENGLISH
STUDENTS.—A Comparison of the Authorised Version
of the New Testament, with the Critical Texts of Griesbach,
Scholz, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Trexelles, and Alford, and
with various Uncial MSS. By C. E. STUART. 8vo. and
16mo., price 3s.
Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church
Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern
Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament,
Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.
London: SAMUEL BAGSTER and SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

CHESTERFIELD'S ADVICE to HIS SON.
New edition, 32mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S ADVICE to
his SON, on MEN and MANNERS. To which are
added Selections from Colton's "Lacon, or Many Things in
Few Words."
London: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Queen-street,
Chopside.

GUY'S JUVENILE LETTER-WRITER.
Bound in cloth, with Frontispiece, price 1s.
GUY'S JUVENILE LETTER-WRITER;
being Model Letters for the Use of Schools and Families,
intended to assist Children and Youth in their First Attempts
at Epistolary Correspondence. By JOSEPH GUY.
London: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Queen-street,
Chopside.

In a handsome Volume, square 16mo. embellished with
upwards of 300 Illustrations, partly from Designs by John
Gilbert. Square cloth, gilt edges, price 4s. 6d.

THE GIRL'S OWN BOOK. By Mrs.
CHILD. A New Edition, entirely re-edited by LAURA
VALENTINE, Author of "Beatrice," &c.
This work has undergone a thorough revision, and may
justly be pronounced an entirely new work.
London: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Queen-street,
Chopside, E.C.

BALDWIN'S ROME.
With Maps and Illustrations. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

HISTORY of ROME, from the Building
of the City to the Ruin of the Republic, for the Use of
Schools and Young Persons. By EDWARD BALDWIN.
A New Edition. Revised and Improved, with Questions, by
W. S. KENNY.

BALDWIN'S HISTORY of GREECE. New
Edition. Shorthly.
WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Chopside, London.

THE MAID of the WOOLPACK; a Story
by ANDREW HALLIDAY. Illustrated by A. Houghton,
forms the principal feature in the CHRISTMAS NUMBER
of ENTERTAINING THINGS. 48 pages, profusely illus-
trated, price 3d.
London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co.; and all Book-
sellers.

HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENT, extra cloth gilt,
price 3s.

ENTERTAINING THINGS.—A Magazine
of Thoughtful and Intellectual Amusement. Profusely
Illustrated by W. J. LINTON, &c. &c., from designs by
Hablott K. Browne, Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, F. J.
Skill, Julian Portch, G. du Maurier, T. Morten, Edwin
Weedon, Wm. McConnell, M. S. Morgan, P. W. Justyne,
Geo. W. Knox, &c. &c.

OPINIONS of THE PRESS.
"An attractive-looking, intelligent, and interesting serial,
which appeals to old and young for encouragement and
popularity."—*Dispatch*.

"The cheapest and best of all periodicals that have ever yet
sought, on the ground of intrinsic merit, a claim to general
favour and universal circulation."—*London Review*.
"Altogether we can safely recommend it as a welcome
guest in the family circle. To the young especially, although
not expressly written for ladies and young ladies, it cannot fail
to be very attractive, for it deals largely with the wonders of
nature and with nautical experience and adventure."—*Penny*
Newman.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE and Co., and all
Booksellers.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NAVY.

See **MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE** for December 1861. Price One Shilling.
Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all Railway Stations.

COVENTRY PATMORE'S NEW POEM,

"THE VICTORIES OF LOVE."

The Concluding Part.

In **MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE** for December 1861. Price One Shilling.
Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all Railway Stations.

RAVENSHOE.

By **HENRY KINGSLEY**, Author of "GEOFFREY HAMLYN."
Chaps. XLI. and XLII.

In **MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE** for December 1861. Price One Shilling.
Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all Railway Stations.

This day is published, Second Edition, 3 vols. price 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.

By the **AUTHOR** of "TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS."

Cambridge: **MACMILLAN and Co.**; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

This day is published, in 3 vols. 8vo. price 2*l.* 2*s.*

LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREAGH

AND

SIR CHARLES STEWART,

SECOND AND THIRD MARQUESSES OF LONDONDERRY.

From the Original Papers of the Family, and other sources, embracing a full account of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Germany and France, and of the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach, and Verona.

By **SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON**, Bart., D.C.L., Author of "History of Europe."

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW WORK BY PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

This day is published,

NORMAN SINCLAIR.

By **W. EDMONSTOUNE AYTOUN**, D.C.L., Author of "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,"
"Bothwell: a Poem," &c. &c.

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE."

In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

This day, post 8vo. cloth, 5*s.* 6*d.*

THE FOOTSTEPS OF SHAKSPERE;

OR, A RAMBLE WITH THE EARLY DRAMATISTS.

Containing new and interesting information respecting Shakspeare, Lyly, Marlowe, Greene, and others.

Post 8vo. cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE SONNETS OF SHAKSPERE.

Re-arranged, and divided into Four Parts, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes.

"A work well calculated to draw further attention to these remarkable productions."—*Notes and Queries*.

London: **J. RUSSELL SMITH**, 36, Soho-square.

Crown 8vo. cloth, with Twenty Illustrations, price 10*s.* 6*d.*

WILL ADAMS,

THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN: A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY.

By **WM. DALTON**.

"We have no hesitation in recommending 'Will Adams' to any one who is interested either in Japan or in the history of the Christian religion."—*Saturday Review*.
"The book is exceedingly interesting. All that relates to Japan is as good as the best fairy tale."—*Spectator*.

"Possesses all the fascination of a romance, while it is richly deserving of a careful perusal on the ground of the *bona fide* information it so pleasantly conveys."—*Morning Star*.
"An excellent Christmas book."—*Court Journal*.

ALFRED W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without; **HOULSTON and WRIGHT**, 65, Paternoster-row.

A NEW AND FINAL EDITION OF

THE PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA,

WITH A NEW SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME,

ILLUSTRATED BY MORE THAN SIX THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK

THIRTY VOLUMES BOUND IN SEVENTEEN.

PRICE FIVE GUINEAS.

The **CYCLOPÆDIA** and the **ORIGINAL SUPPLEMENT** being out of print, the Proprietors, to meet the continued demand, have printed a limited edition from the stereotype plates of the Twenty-nine Volumes. The paper and print are, for the first time, of uniform excellence. The whole work can never be reproduced in the same style, the plates having been destroyed. The **Second Supplement** is entirely new, and embraces every addition to the sum of human knowledge during the last twelve years. The **Thirty Volumes**, bound in Seventeen, and extending beyond 16,000 pages, form a complete library of reference on all subjects of Art, Science, and Literature. The entire contents are the original productions of more than 200 eminent writers. The sum of 40,000*l.* has been expended on authorship and engravings.

SANGSTER and Co., 36, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.

In demy 8vo. price 1*l.* 1*s.* Vol. I. of

ORLEY FARM.

By **ANTHONY TROLLOPE**. [This day.]

In 1 vol. post 8vo. 9*s.*

MADAME RECAMIER.

With a Sketch of the History of Society in France. [This day.]

In 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. with Illustrations,

THE

COMMON SIGHTS in the HEAVENS,

AND

HOW to SEE and KNOW THEM.

By **CAPT. A. W. DRAYSON**, R.A. [Next week.]

In 1 vol. fcp. 4to. price 2*l.*, bound in an appropriate

ornamental cover,

A HISTORY of DOMESTIC MANNERS

AND

SENTIMENTS in ENGLAND,

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

By **THOMAS WRIGHT**, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.S.L., &c.:
Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres).
Illustrated by upwards of 300 Engravings on Wood; with Illustrations from the Illuminations in Contemporary Manuscripts, and other sources, drawn and engraved by F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. 8*s.* 6*d.*

NOTES ON FIELDS AND CATTLE.

From the Diary of an Amateur Farmer.

By the **Rev. W. HOLT BEEVER**, M.A., Oxon.

With Illustrations.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo. 5*s.*

LITTLE DORRIT.

By **CHARLES DICKENS**.

Forming the New Volume of the Cheap Edition of Mr. Dickens's Works.

CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

This day, 2 vols. post 8vo. 16*s.*

GOOD FOR NOTHING; OR, All Down Hill. By **G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE**. Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.
London: **PARKER, SON, and BOURN**, West Strand.

This day, fcp. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

CANADA: WHY WE LIVE IN IT, AND WHY WE LIKE IT. By **Mrs. EDWARD COPESTON**.
London: **PARKER, SON, and BOURN**, West Strand.

Second Edition, pp. 98, price 1*s.*

ESSAYS and REVIEWS.—A Protest against the attempt of the Bishop and of Convocation to narrow the range of Theological Speculation. A Letter to the **Rev. Dr. Williams**. With a new Preface and Appendices, containing extracts from each of the Seven Essays, exhibiting the general character and spirit of the work. By the **Rev. R. B. KENNARD**, M.A., Oxon., Rector of Marshfield, Dorset.
London: **ROBERT HARDWICKE**, 192, Piccadilly.

A SERIES OF

PAPERS ON PREACHING AND

COMPOSITION,

and

ORIGINAL SKETCHES OF

SERMONS.

For the Use of the Clergy, will be given in the cheap weekly issue of the **CLERICAL JOURNAL**, to be commenced on Thursday, the 9th of January next, and continued on each subsequent Thursday. Numerous other new features will be introduced, and the **PRICE OF THE CLERICAL JOURNAL WILL BE REDUCED TO THREEPENCE WEEKLY**.

Extract from the Editor's Address.
"Some new features will be given to the **JOURNAL**, but we will only now refer to one, which we hope will prove as really useful as we believe it will be satisfactory to our supporters. We intend to begin the New Year with a series of papers on Preaching and the Composition of Sermons, to be executed with the utmost care, and as the result of long experience in all that concerns the Pulpit. For the last year or two, the clergy have had to endure much banter, much false criticism, and much unjust aspersion, both as regards their mental fitness for the work of preaching, and their mode of performing it. We have always indignantly repelled these charges, because conscious of their exaggeration or their falseness. It is not, therefore, because we have any sympathy with public clamour on these topics that we shall attempt to aid our brethren in their arduous duties. We believe that the Pulpit of the Church of England successfully competes with that of any body of Christians in the world; and not the less surely because it happily avoids mere appeals to men's passions, or to matters of only popular interest and excitement. But, in saying this, we fully admit, as all our brethren will, the need of improvement, and the duty of trying to accomplish it. We should like for every clergyman to write his own sermons, and to deliver them with comfort to himself and so as to edify his congregation, and we believe that much can be done to secure this, by various aids which experience and observation can supply. With the permission of our readers we will give our best efforts to aid them in their public labours, both by general advice on public speaking, and on the composition of sermons. We propose to give, weekly, original sketches of sermons, with some new features of practical utility; adapted chiefly to draw on the clergy to write their own discourses, but also to aid those who, from various causes, cannot always do so. The plans will be so full that they can be easily preached from by extempore speakers, or filled up by those who read in the pulpit. For the first year they will be taken from some part of the services for the Sunday after the number of the **JOURNAL** in which they appear; not only from the Epistle and Gospel, but also from the Collect, the historical facts connected with the day, the Psalms, and the Lessons. We are sanguine in our hopes of doing good service to our brethren and the Church by the arrangements we have made, and they may rely on no sketch of a sermon being given which has ever before been published. Two sketches will appear every week."

A fuller prospectus of the cheap weekly issue of the **CLERICAL JOURNAL** may be had on application.

JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

BOOKS FOR ALL READERS.

MANY COPIES OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING NEW AND CHOICE WORKS

ARE IN CIRCULATION AT

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

AND MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT DELAY BY ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

Du Chaillu's Explorations in Africa.
 Thornbury's Life of J. W. M. Turner.
 Selections from the Writings of John Ruskin.
 The Story of Livingstone's Travels.
 The Young Stepmother, by Miss Yonge.
 Burton's Visit to Great Salt Lake City.
 Kingsley's Town and Country Sermons.
 Life of Rev. Joseph Sortain.
 De Tocqueville's Life and Correspondence.
 Scott's Gleanings in Westminster Abbey.
 Hide and Seek, by Wilkie Collins. *A New Edition.*
 Memoirs of Serjeant Marjoram.
 Olmsted's Travels in the Cotton Kingdom.
 Forbes's Campaign with Garibaldi.
 Andersson's Travels on the Okavango.
 Bishop Smith's Visit to Japan.
 Wyndham's Travels in Norway.
 Vacation Tourists, edited by Galton.
 Petherick's Travels in Egypt.
 Raikes's Correspondence with Wellington.
 Motley's History of the Netherlands.
 Travels in Egypt, by Emily Beaufort.
 Thackeray's Lectures on the Four Georges.
 Smiles's Lives of the Engineers.
 Tom Brown at Oxford.—Warp and Woof.
 Napier's Life of Admiral Napier.
 Great Expectations, by Charles Dickens.
 French Women of Letters, by Julia Kavanagh.
 The Cloister and the Hearth.
 Goldwin Smith on Rationalism.
 Colenso's Translation of the Romans.
 The Romance of a Dull Life.
 Sunsets on the Hebrew Mountains.
 The Last of the Mortimers, by Mrs. Oliphant.
 Guizot's Christian Church and Society.
 Gosse's Romance of Natural History.
 Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe.
 Our Social Bees, by Dr. Wynter.
 Life of Edward Forbes, by his Sister.
 Churton's Life of Joshua Watson.
 Max Müller's Lectures on Language.
 Miss Gwynne of Woodford.
 Trench's Lectures on the Seven Churches.
 Thornbury's British Artists.
 Hind's Exploring Expedition in Canada.
 Turner's Residence in Polynesia.
 Alison's Life of Lord Castlereagh.
 The Seven Sons of Mammion.
 Travels in Palestine, by Fredrica Bremer.
 Schubert's Life of the Duchess of Orleans.
 Autobiography of Mrs. Delany.

The Old Folks at Home, by Mrs. Gatty.
 Early Egyptian History for the Young.
 Smith's Lectures on Modern History.
 Irish History and Irish Character.
 Casalis's Residence in South Africa.
 Lovel the Widower.—Maidenthorpe.
 Buckle's History of Civilization, Vol. 2.
 Stanley's Lectures on the Eastern Church.
 Autobiography of Cornelia Knight.
 Bain on the Study of Character.
 Tannhäuser.—King Daher's Daughter.
 Dale's Life of Angell James.
 The Martyrs of Spain.
 Life of John Clay, the Prison Chaplain.
 Jesse's Life of Richard the Third.
 Forest Creatures, by Charles Boner.
 Swinhoe's Chinese Campaign of 1860.
 Dutch Pictures, by G. A. Sala.
 Watson's Life of Porson.
 Tracts for Priests and People.
 The Old Manor's Heir.—East and West.
 Dicey's Life of Cavour.
 The Constable of the Tower.
 Lewin's City and Temple of Jerusalem.
 The Stokesley Secret.—East Lynne.
 Fragments of Truth, by A. J. Scott.
 Glencreggan, by Cuthbert Bede.
 My Heart's in the Highlands.
 Temple's Sermons, preached at Rugby.
 Paul Foster's Daughter.
 Recollections of A. and N. Welby Pugin.
 Tilley's Visit to Japan.
 Constance Dale.—The Broken Troth.
 A Hero in Spite of Himself.
 The Literary Women of England.
 Hunt's Saunter through the West End.
 The Chronicles of Ethelfled.
 Miss Strickland's Bachelor Kings of England.
 Conway's Forays among Salmon.
 Calderwood's Philosophy of the Infinite.
 Davis's Researches in Carthage.
 Hook's Lives of the Archbishops.
 Forbes's Travels in Iceland.
 Letters from Florence, by Mrs. T. A. Trollope.
 Berlepsch's Sketches in the Alps.
 Finlay's Greek Revolution.
 St. John's Four Conquests of England.
 Alford's Odyssey of Homer.
 Robins's Defence of the Faith.
 Challice's Court of Louis XV.
 Good for Nothing.—Said and Done.

Wagner's Wanderings of the Children of Israel.
 No Church, by the Author of "High Church."
 Page's Past and Present Life on the Globe.
 Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt.
 Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi.
 Von Sybel's History of the Crusades.
 Framley Parsonage.—The Silver Cord.
 Horæ Subsecivæ, by Dr. John Brown.
 Memoirs of Sir Ralph Abercromby.
 Gasparin's Near and Heavenly Horizons.
 Smith's Life of Wesley.
 Wolseley's Campaign in China.
 The Dutch at Home, by Esquires.
 Dyer's History of Modern Europe.
 Macfarlane's Life of Dr. Lawson.
 Chretien's Lectures on Inspiration.
 Cross Country, by Walter Thornbury.
 Catlin's Life among the Indians.
 Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway.
 Wheel within Wheel.—Wheat and Tares.
 The Oxonian in Iceland.
 Montalembert's Monks of the West.
 Tallack's Visit to Malta.
 The English Cathedral, by Beresford-Hope.
 Sermons, by Bishop Thomson.
 Norman Sinclair.—Notice to Quit!
 Pearson's Early Ages of England.
 Taylor's Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry.
 Perry's History of the English Church.
 Stanford's Life of Joseph Alleine.
 Pauli's Picture of Old England.
 Social Life in Australia, by a Lady.
 Madame Pfeiffer's Last Voyage.
 Bicknell's Track of the Garibaldians.
 Westgarth's Australia.
 Celebrated Friendships, by Mrs. Thomson.
 Norman Sinclair.—Notice to Quit!
 Lord Lindsay on Scepticism.
 Alpine By-ways, by a Lady.
 Henry IV. and Mary de Medici.
 Buckingham's Court of Victoria.
 La Beata, by T. A. Trollope.
 Memoirs of Royal Ladies, by Emily Holt.
 Berkeley's Sportsman in the Prairies.
 Catlow's Sketching Rambles in the Alps.
 Lockhart's Residence in China.
 Elsie Venner.—Market Harborborough.
 Studies from Life, by Miss Mulock.
 Tom Cringle's Log, a New Edition.
 Morell's Mental Philosophy.
 Canada, by Mrs. Edward Copleston.

The following Works, and many others, announced for Early Publication, will also be added when ready in numbers fully proportioned to the demand:—

Aids to Faith, by Various Writers.
 The Lady of La Garaye, by Mrs. Norton.
 Keble's Life of Bishop Wilson.
 Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church.
 Life of Prof. John Wilson.
 Correspondence of Leigh Hunt.
 Life of Edward Irving, by Mr. Oliphant.
 Darwin's Notes on Interbreeding.
 Mullen's Memorials of Lacroix.
 Rawlinson's Five Great Monarchies.
 Poems, by Mrs. Browning, a new Vol.
 The Christian Life, by Dean Ramsay.

Marryat's Year in Sweden.
 Butler's Harrow School Sermons.
 Gilchrist's Life of William Blake.
 Burgon's Letters from Rome.
 A Volume of Replies to "Essays and Reviews."
 Hullah's History of Modern Music.
 Patterson's Lectures on Art.
 Three Cities in Russia, by C. P. Smith.
 Across the Carpathians in 1860.
 Religio Chemici, by Dr. George Wilson.
 Drayson's Common Signs in the Heavens.
 Mommsen's History of Rome.

Life and Times of Louise Juliane.
 Memorials of Bishop Bowen.
 Goulburn's Thoughts on Personal Religion.
 The Soul's Exodus, by Baldwin Brown.
 Domestic Life in Palestine.
 Leslie's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds.
 Underground London, by John Hollingshead.
 Rosetti's Early Italian Poets.
 Hartwig's Life of the Tropics.
 At the Sea-Side, by Shirley.
 Edwards's History of the Opera.
 Underhill's Visit to the West Indies.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTION, THREE GUINEAS AND UPWARDS,

ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES REQUIRED.

Prospectuses will be forwarded postage free on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

WORKS ON ART AND ANTIQUITY.

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE.

By LORD BYRON. Illustrated with 80 Views of the most remarkable Scenes and Objects described in the Poem. From Drawings made on the spot. Crown 4to. 21s.

LIFE AND WORKS OF HORACE.

Edited by DEAN MILMAN. Illustrated by 300 Engravings of Coins, Gems, Statues, &c., chiefly taken from the Antique. 8vo. 21s.

ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS:

HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC. Translated by J. G. LOCKHART. With Illuminated Titles, Borders, and Woodcuts. 10. 21s.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS OF

PAINTING: from the German of KUGLER. Edited by SIR CHARLES EASTLAKE, R.A. Illustrations. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 30s.

THE GERMAN AND DUTCH

SCHOOLS OF PAINTING. Based on the German of KUGLER. By DR. WAAGEN. Illustrations. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

LIVES OF THE EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS: Cimabue to Bassano and the Progress of Painting in Italy. By MRS. JAMESON. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 12s.

LIVES OF THE EARLY FLEMISH PAINTERS: with Notices of their Works. By CROWE and CAVALCASELLE. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 12s.

LIFE OF THOMAS STOTHARD,

R.A. With Personal Reminiscences. By MRS. BRAY. With 70 Illustrations. Small 4to.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF THE

LATE ARY SCHEFFER. By MRS. GROTE. Portrait. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A HANDBOOK FOR YOUNG

PAINTERS. By C. R. LESLIE, R.A. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE CATHEDRALS OF ENG-

LAND. SOUTHERN DIVISION: Winchester—Salisbury—Exeter—Wells—Chichester—Canterbury—and Rochester. With 200 Illustrations. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 24s.

THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL OF

THE 19TH CENTURY. By A. BERESFORD HOPE. Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

ANTIQUE GEMS: THEIR ORIGIN,

USES, and VALUE as INTERPRETERS OF ANCIENT HISTORY and as ILLUSTRATIVE OF ANCIENT ART. With Hints to Gem Collectors. By REV. C. W. KING. Illustrations. 8vo. 42s.

THE ARTS OF THE MIDDLE

AGES AND RENAISSANCE, as applied to the Decoration of Furniture, Arms, Jewels, &c. By JULES LABARTE. With Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. By JOSEPH MARRYAT. With Plates and Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. 31s. 6d.

ANCIENT POTTERY AND POR-

CELAIN: EGYPTIAN, ASSYRIAN, GREEK, ETRUSCAN, and ROMAN. By SAM'L BIRCH. With Plates and Woodcuts. 2 vols. Medium 8vo. 42s.

HANDBOOK OF ARCHITEC-

TURE: being a Popular Account of the different Styles of ARCHITECTURE of all Ages. By JAMES FERGUSON. With 800 Illustrations. 8vo. 26s.

THE MARBLE AND BRICK

ARCHITECTURE OF NORTH ITALY IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By G. E. STREET. With Illustrations. 8vo. 21s.

SECULAR AND DOMESTIC

ARCHITECTURE, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By GILBERT SCOTT. 8vo. 9s.

MODERN EGYPTIANS; THEIR

PRIVATE LIFE, MANNERS, and CUSTOMS. By E. WM. LANE. Edited by STANLEY POOLE. Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

ANCIENT EGYPTIANS; THEIR

PRIVATE LIFE, MANNERS, and CUSTOMS. By Sir J. GARDNER WILKINSON. Illustrations. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

GREECE: PICTORIAL, DESCRIPTIVE,

AND HISTORICAL. By REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDS-WORTH. With an Essay on Greek Art. By GEORGE SCHARF. With 600 Engravings. Royal 8vo. 28s.

NINEVEH AND ITS REMAINS;

with an Account of the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan and the Manners and Arts of the Ancient Assyrians. By A. H. LAYARD. Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

NINEVEH AND BABYLON; being

the Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Ruins of Assyria, with Travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, &c. By A. H. LAYARD. Illustrations. 8vo. 21s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

New Works and Announcements FOR DECEMBER.

CELEBRATED FRIENDSHIPS.

By MRS. THOMSON,
Author of "Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough,"
"Life of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham," &c.

CONTENTS:
John Evelyn and Robert Boyle.
Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt.
William Cowper and Mary Unwin.
Marie Antoinette and the Princesse de Lamballe.
Joseph Addison and Richard Steele.
Magdalen Herbert and Dr. Donne.
Sir Kenelm Digby and Sir Anthony Van Dyck.
Fénelon and Madame Guyon.
Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Fulke Greville.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb.
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter and Miss Talbot.
Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, and Alexander Pope.
David Garrick and Mrs. Clive.
Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland.
Frances, Countess of Hertford, and Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret.

Dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

In One Volume, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

BELGIAN EPISODES:

HISTORICAL—LEGENDARY—AND CONTEMPORARY.

By H. G. MOKE,

Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Professor at the University and Athénée Royal of Ghent, Officer of the Order of Leopold; and

ALICE WILMERE,

Author of "Life of Champlain," Translator of "Champlain's Voyage to the West Indies and Mexico."

(Published by the Hakluyt Society).

CONTENTS:
The Legend of Godfrey of the Cradle.
Edward the Third in Flanders.
The Youth and Last days of Vandeyck.
The Registrar of Bosschem.
General Van den Putte: an Episode of the Siege of Brussels.
The Tribulations of a Louvain Student.
The Jew of Brussels.
The Advocate of Malines.

Grace and Philip Wharton's Works.

Second and Cheap Editions, carefully revised.

In One Volume each, price 9s. with numerous Illustrations.

THE QUEENS OF SOCIETY.

By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON.

With Sixteen fine and characteristic Engravings on Wood by CHARLES ALTMONT DOYLE and the Brothers DALZIEL.

A Series of Memoirs of the most Celebrated Women, who, in virtue of their Wit, Strength of Mind, or Beauty, have taken a lead in the Literary, Political, and Court Circles of the last two and present centuries, in England and France, who have been the intimate Friends of Great Men, or taken a prominent part in Great Movements; with Notices and Anecdotes of their principal Contemporaries, and Reviews of the Character of the Society in which they moved and shone.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY.

By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, Authors of "The Queens of Society."

With Fifteen Illustrations from Drawings by H. K. BROWNE and JAMES GODWIN, engraved by the BROTHERS DALZIEL.

Memoirs of Men who, from the days of Louis XIV. and Charles II. to the Present Century, have been celebrated for their Wit, their Manners, their Dress, and their general Social Pre-eminence, in England and France; Anecdotes of their Eccentricities, their Sayings and Doings; Sketches of their Characters, of the Courts, Clubs, and Coteries they frequented, and of the Phases of Society in which they moved and shone.

[On Monday, December 2.]

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

To be ready on December 10.

In cloth extra, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

DOUBLE ACROSTICS.

Edited by K. L.

.. This Collection contains many Original Contributions by Authors of the day, and other Eminent Persons, whose initials are given.

In cloth extra, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

RIDDLES IN RHYME:

A BOOK OF ENIGMAS, CHARADES, and CONUNDRUMS Selected from those contributed during the last thirty years to Faucher's "Ladies' Poetical Miscellany."

Edited by EDMUND SYER FULCHER.

London: JAMES HOGG and SONS.

FIVE CHRISTMAS POEMS. By GAGE EARLE FREEMAN, M.A. ("Peregrine").

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

THE OXONIAN IN ICELAND;

Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860; with Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Sagas. By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; Author of "The Oxonian in Norway," &c. London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

This day is published, a new edition of **TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.** With Illustrations by STANFIELD, WEIR, SKELTON, WALKER, &c., engraved by WHYTEPETER. Crown octavo, price 6s., bound in cloth. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for DECEMBER 1861. No. DLIV. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS:
Captain Clinterbuck's Champagne: A West Indian Reminiscence.—Part III.
Augustus Welby Pugin.
Chronicles of Carlingford: The Doctor's Family.—Part III.
Wassall: A Christmas Story.—Part I.
A Word from a New Dictionary—"Flunkyeism."
Fletcher in Hamlet and Othello.
"A Month with the 'Rebels.'"
"Some Account of Both Sides of the American War."
* By two recent visitors to the Northern and Southern States.
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW CHURCH FOR CEYLON.—

A CONDITION of our CHIEF TOWNS.—THE BUILDER of THIS DAY, price 4d., contains:—Fine View of Point de Galle Church, Ceylon; Condition of Preston; Concrete at the London Docks; Educational Persuaders (with Illustrations); Lives of the Engineers; self-instruction in Drawing; The Catastrophes of Edinburgh; Payment to Architects; Architects' Actions; Clerks of Works; Metropolitan Board of Works; Advantages of Art; Stained Glass; Monuments; School-building News; Competitions; Church-building News; Provincial News, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK BY A. L. O. E.

THE SHEPHERD OF BETHLEHEM, KING OF ISRAEL. Post 8vo. Beautifully Illustrated. Price 2s. 6d.
A delightful book, in which lessons from incidents in the life of David are beautifully applied in a tale of every-day life.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENT BOOK.

PIONEERS; or, MEMORIAL SKETCHES OF LEADERS IN VARIOUS PATHS. By the Rev. A. L. SIMPSON. With fine Steel Engravings by WILLMOORE, from designs by K. HALSEWELLE. Post 8vo. Price 5s.

FLOWER STORIES AND THEIR LESSONS. A BOOK FOR THE YOUNG. With Four Illustrations. Price 2s.

THINGS IN THE FOREST. By MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY. Author of "Truth is Always Best," &c., &c. With Illustrations. Price 2s.

JUST OUT. BY A. L. O. E.

MY NEIGHBOUR'S SHOES; or, FEELING for OTHERS. A Tale. By A. L. O. E. Foolscap 8vo., with Four Illustrations. Price 2s.

NEW BOY'S BOOK—JUST OUT.

THE GORILLA HUNTERS. A TALE of the WILDS of AFRICA. By R. M. BALLANTYNE. Author of "The Young Fur Traders," &c. Post 8vo., with Illustrations. Price 5s.

ROMANTIC INCIDENTS and SCENES of TRAVEL. By C. L. BRIGHTWELL, Author of "Eyewitness of Biography," &c. Post 8vo., with Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.
T. NELSON and SONS, London, Edinburgh, and New York.

CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK 571

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LITERATURE:—

Philosophy:

Le Raskol: Essai Historique et Critique sur les Sectes 572

Religieuses en Russie 572

Biography:

Holt's Memoirs of Royal Ladies 574

Poetry:

Hannibal: a Drama 574

The Martyrdom of Kelavine 574

Atheism: a Poem 574

Kormak: an Icelandic Romance 574

Stedman's Poems 574

Michael's The Wreck of the Homeward Bound 574

Webster's The Maiden of the Vale 574

Miscellaneous:

Swinhoe's Narrative of the North China Campaign of 1860 575

Wolsley's Narrative of the War with China in 1860 575

Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual 575

Smith's Has Sir Benjamin Brodie Spoken the Truth about Homeopathy and its Practitioners 575

Books Received 575

The Magazines and Periodicals 575

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.:—

Education:

Barnes's Tiw 579

Le Brun's Materials for Translating from English into French 579

Masson's Class-book of French Literature 580

Music and Musicians 580

Concerts for the Ensuing Week 581

Musical and Dramatic Gossip 581

Art and Artists 582

Science and Inventions:

Meetings of the Societies 582

Meetings for the Ensuing Week 582

Obituary 582

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD 583

Trade News 584

Sales by Auction 584

Books Recently Published 584

ADVERTISEMENTS 585-571, 580-589

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE AUTHOR of "Tom Brown at Oxford" has been indulging in what we must perforce term a series of sentimentalisms against "anonymous journalism" in the last number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. That magazine is now so generally read, that we are probably justified in assuming that most of our readers are acquainted with the article in question, which is evidently written in great good faith, and with a most loyal desire to do good; but which is solely formidable from having the name "THOMAS HUGHES" attached to it. It consists of twenty-two columns of printed matter, all nominally directed against the said "anonymous journalism," but full of very irrelevant matter, being, in fact,—to borrow Mr. HUGHES's own language—one of those lucubrations which would be skipped "by most readers after the first twenty lines, unless a name of some weight were attached to it." The subject is really not an important one. *Pace* Mr. HUGHES, there is no one symptom which indicates that the English public is likely to demand the signatures of writers to each leading article in the daily press, any more than there is one that the writers themselves will bring about such a resolution unasked by the public. Still, as it may appear at first sight that a practice must be bad against which twenty-two columns of closely-printed reasons can be alleged, it will not be altogether a waste of time to analyse Mr. HUGHES's protest.

It commences with an examination of a leading article recently published in the *Times*, the gist of which is, that the writer in that paper wholly shirks the point at issue. Against this judgment we have no very strong objection to advance, and we are quite ready to agree with Mr. HUGHES that "any man's honest thoughts on the subject of anonymous writing may be of some use to others," and that "anonymous writing is by far the pleasantest." We do not think it is much to the point that "MAURICE in theology, MILL in political science, DARWIN in natural science, RUSKIN in art," &c., do not in general write anonymously. The daily press does not pretend to "mould the thought of our day," as Mr. HUGHES truly remarks, such men as he has just mentioned are doing in their several departments, but only to reflect public opinion. When leading articles have to be written within two hours or so of the receipt of intelligence, as is often the case, such "moulding" appears to us altogether impossible in the case of the daily press as at present constituted. Mr. HUGHES goes on to ask, "does not a letter signed 'ARMSTRONG' or 'WHITWORTH,' carry more weight in the *Times* than a dozen leaders, and ought it not to do so?" We answer at once that it does not and it ought not. These gentlemen are but as other men are; they have their own wares to vend (very valuable, especially at the present time, we believe them to be), and they are not, and cannot be expected to be, altogether impartial on such a theme. Here the *Times* can afford to be, and is, we believe, thoroughly impartial; it can also afford to hire competent writers as long as they are hired *anonymously*; and hence, to the public at large, a leader in that paper which asserts that Sir W. ARMSTRONG's guns are not mere *bruta fulmina*, carries far greater weight than a letter from Sir WILLIAM himself to the same effect. Mr. HUGHES says that "he finds the persons among whom he lives constantly debating the point whether anonymous writing ought to be tolerated;" and further, that "he must say that, on the whole, the persons who are generally in the right lean against anonymous writing, or at most hold it to be an unavoidable evil." This is, after all, rather sentiment than logic, and Mr. HUGHES, as a barrister, ought further to know that the law of libel does not allow him, "in his own person and name, the acknowledged right of saying and printing whatever he pleases." After dealing with the *Times*, Mr. HUGHES turns to the *Saturday Review*, which he criticises not very favourably, and not, we think, very justly. The writer of the article on "Genial Socialism" he plainly reduces to the choice of being taken for a fool or a knave—either of not understanding what he was writing about, or wilfully misconstruing the facts before him.

It is not until we reach the last column but five that Mr. HUGHES really comes to the point at issue. His plea against anonymous writing in general is the extremely indefinite one that it would be better for the public if writers were obliged to sign their names to what they wrote; and also his particular plea is that thus puffery would be altogether done away with. The first of these we need not notice. The second is so far untrue, that many of the worst and most dangerous puffs—dangerous in *not* being anonymous—are to be found in those monthly periodicals which Mr. HUGHES speaks of.

Mr. HUGHES admits that young professional men benefit by writing for the press, and would not care to write unless they could do so anonymously, because they would undoubtedly suffer in their professions. He has some consolation for them, however. If they be lawyers, they can write unharmed on jurisprudence; if doctors, on medicine; if clergymen, on theology; only they must not publish a line anonymously. Mr. HUGHES thus sums up.

The short fact is, that anonymous writing in newspapers benefits three sets of persons, and three sets of persons only. First, the proprietors, whose property is made more valuable by the custom. Secondly, the editors, who gain importance and prestige from the sort of mystery in which they are able to wrap themselves. Thirdly, we, the writers, who, while the custom prevails, can write with much less sense of responsibility, and, therefore, much more copiously and

easily; making more money and giving less thought—who, if ill-natured, can say savage things against our foes; if good-natured, can do puffing and backing jobs for our friends, which we should hesitate to say and do in our own names.

Thus it appears that Mr. HUGHES's argument against "anonymous journalism" is, that its abolition would be for the benefit of the public. If so, we say at once, let it be abolished. The public weal must override that of individuals, however important they may be. We desiderate, however, the proofs of the necessity of such abolition, seeing that Mr. HUGHES has hardly any to provide us with.

Looking, even carelessly, at the other side of the question, we may ask, Why not let well alone? The English Press is certainly the most able, and, we believe, as honest as any other in the world. It may not be a fair comparison to make at present, but our press has nothing to lose if it be contrasted with that of a people so intellectual and civilized as the French, among whom anonymous writing is now unknown. Besides, even among ourselves, the editor of every paper of note is thoroughly well known, and he is answerable, not alone to the courts of law, but to public opinion, for every line that appears in his journal. It may further be urged, in favour of anonymous journalism, that the compulsory signature of writers would make the press a distinct profession—and is this desirable? Is it desirable, either, that a man of note, by signing his name, should be able (as he doubtless would) to make any credit pass current for a time with the mob of readers? We can point our moral from Mr. HUGHES himself, whose thoroughly honest (but we believe very mischievous) papers on strikes have been rendered really formidable to employers by a signature which deservedly carries so much weight as that of the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." People in general do not stop to weigh the reason why there is no necessity that a man who is an admirable novelist should not also be an equally good political economist.

Why not, then, let well alone? The gain that is to be derived from a change in the present system of English journalism may be great, but it is also uncertain. The loss may be small, but it is certain. Of course, if in theory the gains greatly overbalance the losses—and we see any good chance of their also doing so in practice—we are bound, however disagreeable it may be, to try the experiment.

It is pleasant to find the labours of Miss EMILY FAITHFULL and her sisters of the Society for the Promoting the Employment of Women suggesting something really within the scope of legitimate female influence, that we gladly give insertion to a letter from her on the subject of female emigration. The only objection which we can possibly suggest to this communication is, that the true object is not quite fairly stated. We have heard of certain representations being made as to a dearth of educated women as wives for our colonists. If this be so, why not bravely avow the true end of the emigration. Judged in any way, virtuous wifehood is certainly a nobler employment than to be a good teacher at a school.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—The last few days have brought so many inquiries to the Victoria Press about the emigration of educated women, owing to the pamphlet by Miss Rye which I have just published on the question, that I am anxious to make known through your paper a plan which has been formed by the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, which appears likely to meet the necessities of the case. The committee state:—

"It has been ascertained that educated women are required in the colonies as teachers in public schools, schoolmistresses, and private governesses, and to supply these is the object the society has in view. The means by which it proposes to work are the following:—

"1. The establishment in the different colonies, such as Natal, Sydney, Melbourne, Canterbury, and Vancouver, of local committees to work with the central committee in London, to forward instructions as to the kind and number of educated women required, the situations vacant, or likely soon to become vacant, together with all such information as may assist the home committee, and promote, most advantageously to both countries, the objects in view.

"2. The local committees, or agents appointed by and responsible to them, to receive the ladies on their arrival, to direct them to safe and respectable lodgings when necessary, and in all cases to protect and assist them while their character and conduct remain unimpeachable.

"3. The application of no candidate to be entertained who is not able at once to produce the most satisfactory references, into which, in all cases, the strictest inquiries will be made, and personal guarantees required.

"4. The home committee will endeavour to procure assisted passages; and while it reserves the right of determining how far it will assist candidates with money from the special emigration fund, it will, in all save extreme cases, look to the repayment of the sum advanced through the local committee of the port to which the candidate is bound, guaranteed by relations or friends at home.

"5. The London committee will also give the protection of this organization to single ladies, with means of their own, desirous to emigrate, and will in every way use its influence for the promotion and safe conduct of the emigration of educated women."

Such an organization may accomplish much; the necessity for some plan of this kind no one doubts. We cannot find employment for the surplus women here, and every one who has resided in the colonies assures us how much they are required there.—Very truly,
Great Coram-street, Dec. 3.
EMILY FAITHFULL.

On Tuesday last, a special meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum was held, at which the unusually large number of twenty-nine attended. Lord PALMERSTON himself was present—a circumstance still more unusual in the history of Great Russell-street. It is not much to be marvelled at that the decision of a number of gentlemen, who must by necessity be but little acquainted with the working of the Museum, should be utterly adverse to the interests of the establishment; but it certainly seems to us a new reading of the duty of trustees, that they should consider it consistent with the injunction upon them to preserve and support, to conspire to disperse

the collections and destroy their efficiency. Such, however (we are sorry to say), there is too much reason to fear has been the case. Although no official announcement has been made, we have too much reason for believing that a majority of those twenty-nine Trustees resolved to separate the collection, and to apply to Parliament for leave to carry their scheme into effect. The reasons which we have to urge against this shameful plot for destroying our great national collection, and converting it into a job, have been too often stated for a recapitulation to be necessary. In spite of the vote of the majority of these twenty-nine Trustees, we still have confidence in the good faith of independent members of the House of Commons to expose and oppose this plot. We rest upon the decision of the committee, which was directly adverse to the disruption, and upon the plain sense of any enquirer who will examine the matter dispassionately. That those who expect to participate in the job will support it, is only what is to be expected; that Lord PALMERSTON should be anxious to provide the PRINCE CONSORT with enough of domestic toys (no matter at what expense or at whose) to divert him from paying that close attention to foreign affairs which used to be so very embarrassing to the noble Viscount is, after all, only natural; but that that part of the House of Commons which is not Minister-led will tamely stand by and see this wanton destruction of noble a national institution for the gratification of petty ambition and the accomplishment of a political intrigue, is what we will not believe until we have the misfortune to witness it.

It is also rumoured that, as a stepping-stone to invasion, the Trustees have consented to an appropriation by the Department of Antiquities of what is called "the Arched Room," and some other parts of the Library, and that the books now occupying that space are forthwith to be moved into the central building. Did the Trustees, when they gave that order, attempt to form an idea of what such a change in the arrangements of the Library is likely to cost? Did they know that it would involve an entire change in the "press-marks," and tremendous alterations in the Catalogue? Such, however, is the case.

We are glad to see that, in spite of the confident assertions of a contemporary to the contrary, the Fellows of the Royal Society have taken the just and wise course of electing Major General SABINE to succeed Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE to the Presidential Chair. The appointment of Lord BROUGHAM would have been injudicious in many respects. The veteran of Cannes is too full of years and of honours either to need such a distinction or to be able to fulfil the duties incident upon it. General SABINE, on the other hand, has fairly earned the position both by his great acquirements and by his long, zealous, and distinguished services rendered to the Royal Society itself.

We quote the letter below from the *Evening Standard* of last Monday:

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—The following amusing sentences occurs in the *Saturday Review* of this day, and it certainly appears worthy of a wide publicity:

"We will end with an entry which has utterly floored us, and which seems by the note of interrogation to have equally puzzled Mrs. Green."

"Certificate of delivery of an old fish (?) for a mast from the store at Portsmouth, to Captain Twiddiman, of Dover."

Thus the learned (?) lady editor of State papers and the profound (?) critic of the *Saturday Review* proclaim their ignorance of a very common mechanical term, a *fish* being, as most persons know, a piece of timber used to strengthen a mast or yard when sprung.—I am, Mr. Editor,

AN ODD FISH.

London, Nov. 30.

I enclose my card.

We quite agree with the "Odd Fish," that the *Saturday Reviewer* was "utterly floored" very needlessly, as a reference to almost any technical dictionary would have solved the enigma which puzzled him as well as Mrs. Green.

We beg to add our mite of proof to that of the correspondent of the *Standard* that the *Saturday Review* is not omniscient. Not very long ago there appeared in that journal a notice of the last edition of the "*Arundines Cami*." *Inter alia*, the reviewer selected the following two lines from Herriek (translated into Latin verse by Mr. MUNRO, of Trinity College, Cambridge) to annotate upon:

Thousands each day pass by, which we,
Once past and gone, no more shall see.

Nos multitudo præterit cottidie
Quos ita præteritos non rursus intuebimur.

"We are pretty well up in Latin metres," modestly said the *Saturday Reviewer*, "but really we cannot discover Mr. MUNRO's model." The model is a particularly recondite and very little known author of the name of QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS; and the metre in question is to be found in the XIth of his Epodes. We wonder if this was the same *Saturday Reviewer* who fell foul of the writers of the *Byzantine*; *sermo*, and kindly suggested to them how modern Greek should be written.

One name in the obituary for the past week has a sad relation to ourselves. We have but lately heard of the death of Mr. ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, who held the post of art-critic to this journal. Within the last fortnight we saw him in the full vigour of a most vigorous manhood, and on Wednesday he was carried to his last home in Kensal Green. To the public at large he was chiefly known as the author of a graceful and happily written *Life of ETY*, the painter. At the time of his death, he was engaged upon a *Life of WILLIAM BLAKE*, the painter, for the Messrs. MACMILLAN and Co. This work—now alas! destined to be posthumous—is, we learn, nearly complete, and probably will be revised and prepared for publication by his accomplished widow. Had the writer lived to perfect it, his keen appreciation of true art, untiring bibliographical search for materials, and well-balanced judgment, would have led us to expect a work of rare value. To those, who knew Mr. GILCHRIST well, these words will, perhaps, appear cold and measured. But we are not shaping our words for those who knew him well, or for those who knew what great promise has been cut short by a death so untimely. We, in whose ears is yet ringing—"the sound of a voice that is still,"—cannot pretend to criticise and apportion mortuary honours by strict rule and measure. We can but think of the comely presence, peculiarly fascinating manners, most kindly heart, and cultivated intellect, that made our lost friend a favourite with all. Mr. GILCHRIST was by profession a barrister, and had only just completed his thirty-fifth year at the time of his death.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PHILOSOPHY.

Le Rascol: Essai Historique et Critique sur les Sectes Religieuses en Russie. Paris: Franck. pp. 268.

PERHAPS MANY WILL LEARN, for the first time, from the title of this volume, that Orthodox Russia contains religious sects. But in truth, nowhere has Nonconformity been so active as in Russia, nowhere so daring and sometimes so dangerous. *Rashol* means, in Russian, schism, sect; *Rasholnik*, schismatic, sectarian, dissenter, separatist, from the verb *Rasholot* to cleave. And not seldom has Nonconformity promised to be for Russia, a regular *Rasholka*, or cleaving and breaking process and agency. Indeed the present author, an able, accomplished, and tolerably unprejudiced Russian, thinks it not impossible that *Rashol*, may yet be a *Rasholka*, a rending asunder of the empire of the Czars. So that there is something much deeper in Russia than the question of serf emancipation.

Next to the French, the Russians are the most zealous and adroit propagandists in the World. There are traces of propagandism in this eloquent essay: which is meant to tell us much about the *Rasholniks*, their beliefs and their doings; but which also aims to serve the insatiate and colossal schemes of Russian aggrandisement. We are not certain that the *Rasholniks* are treated by the writer with perfect fairness; we are profoundly certain that the Russian rulers are egregiously flattered. One thing must be conceded to him, that the Russian rulers of the Romanoff race have not been intolerant either from principle or by instinct, like the Austrian imperial pedants and bigots. But orthodoxy, as the cloak or instrument of State policy, can be whatever the Russian despot wills it to be; for the same Autocrat, it has been soft as the softest charity, or fierce as the fiercest persecution, according to his convenience and caprice. An

amusing, yet tragical, illustration of this will be found in the ukase which Catherine II. issued immediately after the barbarous murder of Ivan VI. No Catholic princess is ever willing to change her religion for the highest worldly advantages; but every young German Protestant princess, married into the Russian royal family, puts on a new creed with as much facility and relish as a new dress. To-day she is a sound Calvinist or Lutheran; to-morrow she is an excellent member of the Greek Church. Catherine performed the customary miracle, or had it performed upon her. But Catherine—as sceptical as she was sensual, and who was proud, in the course of her reign, to be the friend and correspondent of French wits and philosophers—cared little in her heart either for one Church or another. Nevertheless, the ukase attempting to justify the assassination of Ivan, besides swarming with falsehoods, overflows with the most unctuous phrases of Pharisaic pietism.

That ablest of royal actors also, the Emperor Nicholas, who has been called a compound of the German, the Tartar, and the Byzantine, with nothing of the Slavonian, could pass from the most ostentatious display of orthodoxy to the direct encouragement even of paganism or Mahometanism if thereby any political object could be gained. The Russian National Church, moreover, has seldom been an actively persecuting Church, unless seriously provoked. Its attitude has been not unlike that of the Anglican Church. The *Rasholnik* of Russia, then, has had some aspects in common with the Dissenter in England. Almost all religious nonconformity begins about trifles which gradually deepen into essentials. A sect is generally tenacious of its forms and formulas just in proportion to the frivolity of their origin, whereas a sect which has commenced its career by some signal antagonism or heresy, often subsides into apathy. Most of the orthodox sets in England sprang from exceedingly trivial causes:

yet the sects are full of life. The Unitarian sect, on the contrary, denied and denies orthodox doctrines; but it is so repulsively frigid, so destitute of vitality and geniality, that every man of heart shrinks from it as from the true Spitzberg of the soul. There is a peculiarity about the native Russian sects—for it is of these only that the author treats—which he points out with striking and convincing clearness. From the advent of Christianity till the end of the fourteenth century, there were heresies and schisms in Russia not a few; but they had all a strictly dogmatic basis and being. The modern Raskol, however, has a profound political and social leaven. It is of comparatively recent growth. In the course of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the more enlightened of the Russian clergy attempted a revision of the liturgical books. The revision was harmless, commendable, and, indeed, conservative. It aimed at nothing more than the correction of the errors which had gradually crept in through the negligence or incapacity of copyists. To this restoration of the right text the mass of the clergy and of the people submissively bowed; perhaps, more from indifference than from a conviction of the propriety and necessity of what had been done. There were numerous discontented spirits, however, who believed that a flagrant act of sacrilege had been committed. They clung to the holy books in the exact shape in which they had received them from their fathers. The quarrel having once begun was envenomed by political intrigues, complications, and disasters. It was not much that the malcontents clamoured for: the employment afresh of the accustomed texts; erroneous though these had been proved to be; singing the Hallelujah twice instead of thrice; in the processions, marching with the sun, instead of in a contrary direction; making the sign of the cross in a certain manner, and not in another; having crosses of a particular form; writing the name of Jesus in a particular fashion; according adoration to no images except those dating from the good old time, and so on. The official church, starting from its slumber, and forgetful both of charity and policy, fulminated anathemas, and called in the help of the knout. Hereby men whose heresies were inoffensive enough, were simply exasperated to the schismatical mood.

It was not, however, till the middle of the seventeenth century that the schism really took place. The patriarch Nikon advocated and achieved a more complete revision of the liturgical books. Nikon was alike an astute, energetic politician, and an ambitious ecclesiastic. He was a kind of Laud who identified the prosperity of the Church with the grandeur of the monarchy, and who detested the aristocracy. The troubles which followed the extinction—at the end of the sixteenth century of the Rurik family, in the direct branch, and which continued till the Romanoff family was fairly established had enabled the patricians to regain much of the influence which they had lost under Ivan III. and Ivan IV. Many of the turbulent Boyars or Magnates, and a portion of the clergy, placed themselves at the head of the opposition to Nikon and his measures, and Raskol or Dissent sprang into existence. There must be some strange theological crotchets in a country where a priest is deemed unfit for farther professional duty if his wife dies, and where one of the most serious charges brought against the first false Demetrius by his murderers was, that he ate veal! This was a crime as heinous in their eyes as the alliance with the Jesuits, the preference for foreigners and for the Latin Church of which he was accused. What, however, for theological crotchets have not men been willing to bear? During the minority of Peter the Great, the Boyars and Agitators had effectually persuaded the people that there was a deliberate conspiracy on the part of the higher clergy and of the Government to rob them of the religion of their ancestors. The Romanoffs were regarded by many as usurpers, for there were, and there still are, descendants of the Ruriks in Russia; but, besides, there was a report that Peter was a son of the Patriarch Nikon. How bloodily and terribly Peter assumed sway is a familiar story. What is not so well known is, that, as far as the people were concerned, the plots and insurrections against him had a political only from having a religious interest. The Strelitz, literally bowmen or archers, whom he so ferociously crushed, were all Raskolniks. When he abolished the Patriarchate, and constituted himself the head of the National Church, he increased his power, but he intensified the hatred of the Raskolniks toward him. Many of the sectaries were executed; some of them were banished to Siberia; some of them sought refuge in foreign lands; some of them, in the depths of inaccessible forests, built temples for their God, and homes and fortresses for themselves. Dissent in Russia has been a formidable by being a mysterious movement. It is yet, through the dislike of the Russian Government to publicity, so wholly wrapped in darkness that it is impossible to estimate accurately the number of Nonconformists. Much of their organization is secret—is a species of Freemasonry; at one moment protected by the Czars, the next persecuted, they never vary in their intense loathing both of the spiritual and of the temporal power which the Czars emblem and embody. In their antipathy to the Czars and to the National Church the Raskolniks have often been almost ready to detest their country. In the late Oriental war, their feeling was more with the Allies than with the orthodox Emperor of all the Russias. Raskol is more than a social, or political, or religious phenomenon. Secretly or openly it has created at Moscow and elsewhere some of the vastest manufacturing establishments, entered on some of the vastest commercial undertakings. It conspires and converts, and makes money, that it may anew convert and conspire.

The author of the essay divides the Raskolniks into three categories:

the schemers, or agitators, not numerous, but skilful and persevering, and greedy of money and of influence; the dupes, forming the great mass; the fanatics, capable of actions to be called sublime, if they did not bear the stamp of guilty madness. Such, for instance, are the immolators, who of their own accord mounted the funeral pile while the chiefs of their monstrous sect took possession of their property. Now, this rhetorical language explains nothing. Huge hosts of human beings cannot be held together by an immoral bond, or by a gross delusion. All persecuted sects are calumniated, and the fiercer the persecution, the blacker is the calumny. How insane were the lies which were flung in showers at the brave Albigenes! It seems as if, left to themselves, the whole of the Russian peasants would become Raskolniks. If a landowner lives on his estate, he can keep his dependents externally faithful to the official Church. But if he is an absentee for a season, he finds when he returns that Raskol has penetrated to the heart of every one of the peasants. Raskol is Russian Methodism. It gains adherents, not by proclaiming a doctrine, but by manifesting sympathy. This writer reproaches it with its willingness to welcome all sorts of recruits; runaway soldiers, criminals, disreputable adventurers, outlaws. In such hospitality and brotherhood is its strength. The Russian clergy are ignorant, stupid, servile, lazy. They are so wretchedly paid, that when not flattering the rich, they are more inclined to plunder than to pity the poor. Now, Raskol draws near to the peasant with compassion, frequently with help; it revives the ancient Christian equality. If not always rendered more moral beings, the Russians are rendered more intelligent beings, by Dissent. Where it is notorious, also, that there is no justice, as in Russia, it is somewhat absurd to talk of vagabonds and villains flying from justice to the asylum which Raskol offers. As Popovtzi and as Bezpopovtzi are the Raskolniks known. The Popovtzi are those having popes or priests; the Bezpopovtzi, as the name indicates, are the popeless or priestless. It is maintained by the latter that, inasmuch as God has not permitted bishops to form a part of their Church they cannot have priests, as the priest must always have some one from whom he receives authority. The most venerable and virtuous read to the Bezpopovtzi the Scriptures. No other priesthood is in general recognised. Sometimes, however, the men and the women shut themselves up in the chapels, and there wait in darkness and silence for a priest to be revealed to them by Heaven. The Bezpopovtzi abstain from the communion, get their children baptised by the midwives, and, both as regards marriage and divorce, are somewhat loose in their ideas and practice. The basis of marriage being, in their belief, the absolute adaptation for each other of the betrothed; and love, whose nature is divine, being destined to regulate the duration of the union of hearts, it naturally results that the conjugal bonds must cease from the free consent of the spouses, and when love has disappeared.

Such is a picture of the Bezpopovtzi by our author. He is too honest and chivalrous intentionally to misrepresent: but, as he is inclined to believe the worst of the Raskolniks rather than the best, we must seek other sources before we can attain the whole truth. If our author is an unfair historian or delineator of the Raskolniks, he treats of their future destiny, of their future relations to the Russian Empire, with admirable breadth of philosophy. He sees no complete solution of Russia's grimmest problem, but in the cautious and gradual proclamation of complete religious equality, including the abolition of the privileges which the official Church now enjoys. This is bold, but it is eminently conservative. The Russian official Church has not an independent position—has not spontaneous action. It is a dead and cumbrous mechanism; it corresponds simply to that official Russia—that bastard bureaucracy composed of German, Greek, Jewish and mongrel elements, which hides from us the real, the living Russia. Officialism is an ugly thing everywhere just now; but nowhere, except in Russia, does it strangle and corrupt the individuality of a whole people. There is a powerful party in Russia, which thinks that the most of Peter the Great's reforms were premature, and that many of them were pedantic. As regards the civil administration, they were eminently pedantic, besides slavishly imitating German modes. We are afraid that, of Russia's robber fashion of appropriating territory, Russia herself must bear the blame. But what is vile in Russia's civil administration is altogether German. Russia is plainly striving to regain her true Russian existence, and to throw off the bondage of German officialism. Now, if she succeed in doing this—and there is no help for her without it—she will detest and crush the official Church as the base ally of the bureaucracy. Much as respects the future must here be speculation. We are afraid, however, both for the sake of Russia and the world, that this conspiring bureaucracy (which conspires against both Russia and the world) will prove too strong. Its strength lies mainly in the weakness of its enemies and in the folly of the world; but those are all-powerful.

There are three points involved—the safety of the commonwealth, the growth of religion, the promotion of tolerance. It has evidently become a puzzle to all European communities how to deal with official Churches: because, just in the degree that an official Church is zealous, is it grasping and inclined to trench on the prerogatives of the civil ruler. But if not zealous, it is purely an incumbrance. Statesmen will never listen to the jargon about the voluntary principle. But in self-defence they may be forced to let the official Church sink to the level of other religious bodies. They will be more disposed

hereto if the instincts of society seem to point to absolute religious equality as the only means of reviving religion; and absolute religious equality implies absolute tolerance. Religion, tolerance, and the deepest interests of the state may all demand, in Russia, the overthrow of the ecclesiastical monopoly, and the accordance of complete freedom to the Raskolniks. What transformations Raskol may then undergo it would be rash to predict. Herzen has said that Russia will never become Protestant. It hungers for something more mystical and imaginative than Protestantism, which is only adapted to industrial realms, or to realms in their industrial phase. Raskol—in its fullest development, and the ancient Russian communal life in its most unrestrained expansion, may powerfully act on each other; and, acting on each other, what strange changes may they not summon us to witness. We shall watch, and, if we can, chronicle the progress of Raskol; at present, we have merely uttered a few broken words in the vestibule of the subject. An interesting part of this exceedingly interesting volume is, the comparative view of tolerance in Russia and in France. It is not difficult to prove that Russia has been much more tolerant than France, spite of frequent and ferocious persecutions. Louis XIV. refused the illustrious Duquesne promotion and honours, because he was a Protestant; Nicholas would have been neither such a brutal bigot, nor such a perverse fool. To the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the atrocities which followed it, it is sickening to allude. But Russia can boast that she has never sinned in this fashion, or to this extent. Why, however, did the author not introduce, instead of France, our own country, where the noblest lessons of tolerance may be learned by all nations, and where alone tolerance has stupendously reigned?

ATTICUS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Royal Ladies. By EMILY SARAH HOLT. 2 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett.

MR. CARLYLE'S dictum, that "no mortal has a right to wag his tongue, much less to wag his pen, without saying something," is evidently either not known, or not believed in, by the authoress of these "memoirs." The work, we are informed, is "the first result of favourite studies;" but even as such it is extremely weak and worthless. The stamp of that great factory of literary slop-work—the reading-room of the British Museum—is on every page of the two volumes. The recipe for writing such "memoirs" is very simple indeed. Take half a ream of foolscap, go to Mr. Panizzi's gilded rotunda, and copy out as much as required from the dry material of history of Camden, Stow, Froissart, and other old authors. Divide the whole decently into parts and chapters, each headed by a motto from Tupper or Longfellow, and the whole is ready for the printer. Conforming strictly to this prescription, now greatly in vogue with lady authors, Miss Emily Sarah Holt has produced two goodly volumes, of above 300 pages each, the "first result" of a newly-discovered and much-admired art of book-making.

The work contains altogether ten "memoirs of royal ladies," six of them foreign, and four English. The first in the list of heroines is Ela, Countess of Salisbury—no royal lady at all—whose biography is made up of such interesting items as "The King sent the Earl four casks of wine;" "the King paid him on that day 65 pounds and 100 marks;" "and, on the 16th of the same month, four fair oaks from our forest of Clarendon." All, no doubt, very interesting facts, when taken in concert with others in the grand old folios at the British Museum; but sadly out of place in a short biographical sketch without head or tail. However, the memoir of the Countess of Salisbury being number one in the book, so to say the "first leader," Miss Emily Sarah Holt disdains to copy every line in this part; but, as if to show that she too has ideas of her own—first results of favourite studies—is proud of adding a sentence here and there. Quoting from Dugdale the account of the apparition of the Virgin in a tempest to the Earl of Salisbury, and how Longuepée, on receiving the honour of knighthood, dedicated a taper to be burnt continually before her altar, the authoress grandly adds: "We cannot for a moment attempt to excuse him in this; but it is some palliation of the sin that he knew no better." Overpowering depth of thought! How Miss Emily Sarah Holt must have frowned on her foolscap when writing down this awful sentence on William Longsword, proud Earl of Clifford and Salisbury.

The second memoir in the list treats of Joan of Kent, wife of the Black Prince. The history of this lady, the "fair Maid of Kent," is so deeply interesting from beginning to end, that, if set before the reader only in a tolerably artistic form, it cannot fail to charm and attract. However, as here presented it is the dullest olla podrida of scraps and facts, a mere heap of unconnected quotations from Froissart and Sir Richard Baker. The interpolated original remarks in this second memoir occur less frequently; distinctly visible, nevertheless, whenever they sprout forth. Giving some details of the insurrection of Wat Tyler, the authoress tells us: "These ruffians stopped the Princess's car, and threatened her so as to give her terrible alarm for the personal safety of herself." We learn also that "the once gay, giddy, joyous, energetic, passionate, and proud Princess, had now become a meek, grave, devout, saintly matron." Ten adjectives in a sentence of less than a score of words! It goes near to justify the old remark that "woman is an adjective."

The best, and in fact only readable portion of the two volumes,

is the last in the list of memoirs, the biographical sketch of Marie Clementine of Poland, wife of the Chevalier de St. George, and "titular Queen of England," as she is called by Miss Holt. The memoir is compiled, of course, from comparatively modern sources, such as Jesse's and Pichot's books, Lockhart's Papers, and, above all, Wogan's "Narrative of the Seizure, Escape, and Marriage of the Princess Clementine Sobieski;" and these works being less minute, and therefore far more fit for continuous quotations than the big folios of Stow and Froissart, it was easy to form out of them a readable whole.

The most original part, however, of the "Memoirs of Royal Ladies," we believe, is the preface. The authoress begins: "As I do not believe that anybody ever takes the trouble to read that work of supererogation commonly called a preface, it is of very little use to write a long one." We should say, certainly not; and are inclined to think, the premises being assumed to be correct, it were better to write none at all. However, Miss Emily Sarah Holt bravely overrides her own logic, and, rattling on at a quick pace, claims for her book, of all things in the world, "the merit of novelty." The italics are not ours, but the authoress's. The preface finishes suddenly and abruptly with a pathetic farewell: "I thus bid my readers heartily farewell, hoping that none of them may consider that there is any

cause to say
His money is but lost, or thrown away."

On this delicate subject readers must express their own opinions.

POETRY.

Hannibal: a Drama. In Two Parts. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1861. pp. 259.

The Martyrdom of Kelavane: a Poem. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. 1861. pp. 162.

Athelstan: a Poem. London: Edward Moxon and Co. 1862. pp. 266.

Kormak: an Icelandic Romance of the Tenth Century. In Six Cantos. Boston: Walker, Wise, and Co. 1861. pp. 118.

Poems, Lyrical and Idyllic. By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. New York: Charles Scribner. 1861. pp. 196.

The Wreck of the Homeward Bound; or, The Boat of Mercy. By NICHOLAS MICHELL, Author of "Ruins of Many Lands," &c. London: William Tegg. 1862. pp. 30.

The Maiden of the Vale. By JOHN WEBSTER, Undergraduate of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Printed at the University Press. 1861. pp. 13.

THE WRITER of "Hannibal" has chosen a happy theme for his muse. The great Carthaginian leader is one of the few names whom not only professed hero-worshippers, but mankind in general, have agreed to set upon the highest pinnacle of human fame. In him they recognise—or at least they fancy they do so—the most consummate genius united to all the personal qualities which make a man beloved by his fellows. Hannibal's character we chiefly know from the reports of his bitterest enemies. They certainly cannot be accused of flattery; but their persistent misrepresentation of facts cannot disguise the marvellous genius and magnanimity of their great opponent. Hannibal is a solitary character in history, but we have always fancied that our own hero, Nelson, had some sort of resemblance to the Carthaginian. If, indeed, we trace the comparison very closely, we must decidedly give the palm to the heathen and not the Christian warrior. Hannibal was a profound statesman; Nelson could hardly be styled a statesman at all. Hannibal's hatred of the Romans was part of his religion. Nelson's hatred of the French arose partly from patriotism but more from prejudice. There is no Carracioli episode in Hannibal's life. But why pursue the comparison further? Heroes, as the surviving nephew of Nelson lately wrote, are national property. Any attack on their honour or fame is an attack upon the nation which recognised and rewarded them; and in scanning the stories of the Carthaginian and the Englishman—*Arcades ambo*—we must bear in mind that two thousand years dim the faults though not the virtues of the former, while scarcely half a century intervenes to perplex the researches of carpers against the latter hero.

Not to wander from our subject, however, we repeat that we sympathise with the choice made by the writer of the drama before us, and must confess that he has in a great measure done justice to that choice.

It is almost impossible to select any extracts that will do justice to "Hannibal" as a whole, and we do not profess, and indeed have not attempted, to extract the daintiest *morceaux*.

The following is supposed to take place in the tent of Hannibal after the unexpected death of his brother Hasdrubal. The speakers are Adherbal, Maharbal, and Himilco:

Adh. Tell us then, how he bore to hear your story?

Him. With pale and steadfast countenance he sat,
His head supported on his hands, his eyes
Fixed on me, till, as I approached the close,
And spoke of Hasdrubal, and how he died,
He pressed both hands, moment on his face,
And his breast heaved; but, when he took them off,
I saw no tear. He heard me to the end,
But when I ceased, without a word he rose,
And to the inner room withdrew himself,
And if he wept there, best knows Hasdrubal,
Whose shade was surely with him.

Adh. So 'tis ended!
But how shall soul of man find strength to bear
So deep a ruin of so dear a hope?
Him. What will he do now? Will his strong heart break,
And fling the fate of Carthage to the winds?
Or will he keep his dream, that years to come
Shall find him once more on the road to Rome?
Mak. Aye, that will he! His heart will never break
While there's a mischief to be done to Rome.
I think he'll not go hence until he dies—
Gods! this is like the days when Capua fell;
I was by then, when first he heard the news.
Adh. But that great anguish was to this a jest;
The fall of Capua was a child's toy broken,
Rome's bloody vengeance there a butchery
Of lambs, beside the death of Hasdrubal.

The interview between Hannibal and Scipio is very fine; we have only room for one brief extract from it:

Han. Shall I remind you, then, of what you know,
How yesterday I was the present dread
Of Italy, the ever haunting spectre
That stood and frowned into her shrinking eye?
The children, born since first I crossed the Alps,
Have grown up as familiar with my name
As with their fathers', and without my presence
Beneath their skies could scarce conceive existence,
Nor know what peace meant. And how is it now?
The country that has been to me so long
In place of mine own land, sees me no more!
No lover parted from his mistress yet
With such a mighty sorrow as was mine,
To leave the land I scourged for fifteen years—
The land I loved and hated, all those years,
With such a love and hate as never yet
Fondled room together in the heart of man.
You, who well know, and will not scorn to own,
That Rome watched breathless my departing host,
Nor dared draw nearer by a single step—
That Rome rejoiced, as o'er a hundred victories,
When the sea rolled 'twixt her and Hannibal—
You well can image what that sorrow was.

Scip. Aye, no man better!
Han. Yes, I understand you!
By that fierce joy which leaped up in your soul
When first you touched the soil of Africa,
You can conceive what my soul felt, that day
When back on still retreating Italy
I gazed, till Italy was there no more.
Now, whilst you triumph in my grief, I bid you
Prolong that triumph whilst 'tis in your power!
Take peace, whilst still with honour you can take it—
Take peace, whilst you can feel that you have won it!
Your arms have brought me here to offer it—
Your arms have brought me here, who once had camped
Before Rome's gates, and offered up for sale
Rome's forum. Well may you be satisfied!
Measure your gain by all that I forego.
Who, face to face with all that most I hate,
Now offer to thrust back into its sheath
A bloodless sword, offer to join the hands
Of Rome and Carthage o'er a million graves,
And enter first the city of my birth,
After a banished life of war with Rome,
The friend of Rome, and not her conqueror.
Let this content you.

"Kelavane" is not an Irish lady, as may possibly be supposed from the name, but a Georgian Princess "who suffered martyrdom during the reign of Abbas the Great," and an outline of whose history is to be found in Chardin's travels. The story is a melancholy one; and there is little wonder that the heroine's "tears were countless as the stars of heaven." To a good deal of the poem before us we can give no higher commendation than that it reminds us of "Lalla Rookh." The versification is generally fluent, easy, and florid, and not specially remarkable for any Oriental inspiration. The following specimen is, perhaps, a fair sample of the poetical wares before us:

Hear ye that shriek, that rends the silent
morn,
Within the valley lands of Ardevill?
A silver ring of sorrow, wildly shrill,
So sadly sweet, so woefully forlorn.

"My mother! oh, my mother!" is the
cry.
"Come, dear Mignonnette—Aymon, rise and
go!"

I see my mother in her dying woe—
I hear my mother's voice of agony!

"The cell of death is reddened o'er with
flame,
Her sacred form, her blessed face, I see;
I hear her faint, sad, accents call on me,
I hear her breathe her long-lost children's
name!"

"Athelstan" is one of the quasi Tennysonian poems which owe their inspiration, if not origin, to the "Morte d'Arthur" and "Idylls of the King." It opens thus:

Noise choked the narrow streets of Winchester,
A noise to rouse the morning from its bed,
When steel met steel, and heart encounter'd heart
With the keen hate of hours. The sombre air
Was tortured into sound, as arrows whirr'd
Like birds of iron beak, and missive spears
Knock'd at the breast that fronted them, to seek
An entry into life—alas! for man
That such a scene where ghastly wounds unmake
The beauty which God made of face and form
Should have a grandeur in it!

There is, however, better stuff than this in it; but, as a whole, it is very inferior to "Tannhauser," "Edwin of Deira," et hoc genus omne.

"Kormak" is a very prettily got up little volume from America. Its print, paper, and, indeed, its poetry, are all somewhat beyond the ordinary standard. Here is a spirited welcome to Christmas:

When Winter comes, clad in an icy garb,
Still hurried on by winds that wildly roar;
When the broad fields, so lately green and
glad,
Brightened beneath the season's frosty touch,
Wrap silent round them their white robe
of snow,
And, desolate and dreary, wait for Spring;
When the dark forest sheds its leafy coat,
And the stript branches, dreary skeletons,
Stand spectre-like, or wave in dismal
gloom,
Creaking and moaning in the icy wind;
When the housed products of the fruitful
year
Promise security from cold and want,
And crackling fires blaze brightly on the
hearth,

And kindly friends are clustered round the
board;
We welcome Christmas! as an old, dear
friend,
We give it smiling welcome. What though
Time
Has swept away another year of life!
How many blessings with the days have
come!
How many mercies, comforts, joys, and
hopes!
A year has passed since Christmas last was
here:
A year full crowded with events and acts,
With thoughts and memories, once
awakened,
That never more can sleep.

Mr. Stedman's poems are of very unequal merit; but our verdict on them must be that of Hesiod on mankind in general, viz., that the greater portion of them must be classed as *bad*. In this category are, we think, decidedly to be included the following high-flown stanzas from the "Sleigh-ride":

O, what splendour;
How the hues expire!
All the dyes of light their tribute render
To the pyre!
Clad in robes of gold and crimson fire.
Softly fusing,
Every color rare,
Half its own prismatic brilliance losing,
Grows more fair,
Blending with the lunar glory there;
Even so, love,
All my yearning heart
In ethereal passion is aglow, love,
And thine art
To its hues new lustre shall impart.

That Mr. Stedman has read "Locksley Hall" well, if not wisely, is quite evident from the following stanzas, of which there are many scores in the volume for those who like them.

"Shame," I said, "upon the craven, who can rest, content to save
Paltry handfuls of riches that his guardian-angel gave?
Shame upon all listless dreamers early hiding from the strife,
Sated with some little gleanings of the harvest-fields of life!
Shame upon God's toiling thinkers, who make profit of their brains,
Getting store of scornful pittance for their slow-decaying pains!
Give me Action, endless Action, and the grandeur of a soul
Born to lead the van of armies, or a people to control.
Let me float away and ever, from this shore of bog and mire,
On the mountain wave of Effort, buoyed by the soul's desire!
Would that it were mine to govern yon large wonder of our time:
Such a life were worth the living! thus to sail through every clime.

The intention of the writer of "The Wreck of the Homeward Bound" is so excellent that we do not care to scan too closely any shortcomings in his verses. They are written specially to advocate the increase of life-boats, and any profits arising from their publication will be given to the Life-boat Institution. Mr. Mitchell's strains are often smooth and musical, and his storm scenes graphic and picturesque.

Mr. Webster is apparently a very young poet, and of and to young poets we wish to speak with all possible kindness.

Of "The Maiden of the Vale" we need not say much more than

Tale tuum nobis carmen, divine poeta
Quale sopor.

Mr. Webster is evidently a careful and attentive reader of Sir W. Scott. He is thoroughly up in his "Rokeby," "Marmion," and "Lady of the Lake," and has moreover a correct and musical ear. "Hinc illi versiculi." We confess we have not been able to trace much originality in them. They are not, however, deficient in taste, and they are fluent and rhythmical to a degree. If the writer does not rein in his high-mettled Pegasus, we fear very much that he will carry off many Chancellor's medals and Seatonian prizes in his University—"sed absit omen."

We have also received: Part XI. of "Chamber's Household Edition" of *The Works of William Shakespeare*. Edited [and mutilated] by ROBERT CARRUTHERS and WILLIAM CHAMBERS. (W. and R. Chambers.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Narrative of the North China Campaign of 1860; containing Personal Experiences of Chinese Character, and of the Moral and Social Condition of the Country; together with a Description of the Interior of Peking. By ROBERT SWINHOE. With Illustration. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 391.

Narrative of the War with China in 1860. To which is added an Account of the Short Residence with the Tae-Ping Rebels at Nankin, and a Voyage from thence to Hankow. By LIEUT.-COL. C. J. WOLSELEY. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts. pp. 415.

IT IS NOT OUR PURPOSE HERE to enter into the long and difficult political questions involved in the last invasion of China by the conjoined forces of France and England; what we simply propose to do is to submit a few points of evidence as they are presented to us by two witnesses who saw many of the transactions attendant upon that invasion. To sift all the facts of such an event would be a difficult and an endless task—if it were possible to obtain them; to arrive at an exact appreciation of these facts, and to get at the true motives which moved and guided them, would to any public writer

be almost impossible. At the same time, to consider some of the points of evidence produced in these volumes may be an occupation not unprofitable.

It should be observed that both the witnesses formed part of the invading expedition. Mr. Swinhoe was a member of Her Majesty's Consular Service in China, and Staff Interpreter, during the Campaign, to His Excellency Sir Hope Grant. Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley, on the other hand, commanded the 90th Light Infantry, and was Deputy-Adjutant Quartermaster-General to the Expeditionary Force. Both these gentlemen approve of the Invasion.

Mr. Swinhoe, the interpreter, is very strong in his contempt for the Chinese character, laws, customs, manners, and morals. Being an interpreter, he is supposed to be acquainted with their language. We are unable to test how far the supposition is justified by the fact; but at the very outset of the volume (page 28), we come upon a story of how he had great difficulty in making himself understood by the driver of a cart, "a clumsy tumble-down affair on two heavy wheels. The driver, with a large flat face and squinty eyes, stares at you with a look of mingled fear and surprise. You ask him, in *as good Chinese as you can muster*, the name of the village. He shakes his head and points in the direction of the camp, as much as to say," &c. May it not be possible that Mr. Swinhoe may have been under difficulties in understanding the exact meaning of words and actions upon other occasions than this interview with the Chinese carter.

In more than one place Mr. Swinhoe accuses the Chinese of being "cowardly" and "pigheaded." Yet, at page 140, he admits that "many of the officers maintained that if the Chinese were drilled and led they would make excellent soldiers. This I do not attempt to gainsay, knowing, as *all must know*, how many of the Asiatics and *instinctively-cowardly* races, as the Bengalese and Turks, have turned out under such treatment." The italics are our own, and are intended to draw attention to what "all must know." Yet we—remembering the military prowess of the race which overran and overcame the Lower Empire, which followed Mahomet to victory and death, and which at Silistria proved but recently that they have lost none of their ancient valour—did not and do not know what this interpreter assumes to be so universally accepted. As a contrast to the "pig-headed" Chinese, let us take Mr. Swinhoe's own account of the genial and polite manners of his fellow-countrymen, as developed during a voyage:

My fellow-passengers on board were mostly officers on the general staff, for whom there was not room on board the *Granada*. And a curious group we were: there was just that amount of disagreeableness that usually occurs among Englishmen who are strangers to one another, and yet are fully aware of the appointment and position that each holds; in a word, there was no conviviality.

Never does Mr. Swinhoe lose a chance of having a good fling at the Chinese. Thus, at page 140, he tells us that he "should be inclined to maintain that the habit, so characteristic of the Chinese, of sacrificing every principle of honour and justice to the accumulation of wealth, in spite of the doctrines of Confucius, would be found an inseparable barrier to their ever being made good soldiers." Not many pages after, as we shall presently see, he gives us too good reason to suppose that the inability of principles of "honour and justice," not to mention of the express commands of officers, to restrain soldiers from plunder, is not entirely restricted to the Chinese.

Foremost to every British mind, when it contemplates the events of that invasion, must ever come the horrid fate of the unfortunate prisoners who fell into the hands of the Imperial troops. Such a fate as that of poor Bowlby, Norman, Brabazon, and their fellows in misfortune, cannot be regarded calmly by any humane mind. Before, however, we come to a final judgment upon this, let us remember that our own history affords far too many similar stories to allow of us accusing the Chinese of unprecedented atrocity in thus treating prisoners who fell into their hands in a time of invasion and great internal excitement. Let us, moreover, not exclude from the court Mr. Swinhoe's own account of the manner in which our troops, and those of our allies, had behaved to the peaceful inhabitants of China during their march upon Peking. We take a few specimens almost at random:

The village was now in the joint possession of the English and French; the latter occupying that portion nearest the fort, on the left of the main street that leads out to the causeway; the former the rest of the village. General Michell had one temple, General Napier another, and Sir Hope Grant and staff were quartered in the fort. Though the place had been occupied for the previous three days, many of the houses were still uninhabited; and idlers, mostly Frenchmen or coolies, were constantly to be met with, big sticks in hand, rushing into the houses and ransacking right and left. What articles they did not want to carry away they ruthlessly destroyed. The few natives that still lingered by their usurped domiciles quietly watched with the eye of despair the destruction of all the property they possessed in the world, and the ruin of their homes perhaps for ever. A few, both men and women, committed suicide, but the majority quietly escaped to the neighbouring villages, and many others were still to be seen retiring from the scene of destruction with their packs of worldly goods on their backs; but I grieve to say that even these poor wretches did not pass away scatheless. . . . It certainly seemed hard against the poor villagers to be thus dispossessed of their houses and property, when they had shown us no resistance or hostility, but it was evidently a matter of pure necessity. The army must have shelter in such a climate and such a country, and a depot must be formed. They had, therefore, no one actually to blame but their rulers, in not having given them timely warning to clear out in the unprotected state they were left; and if they had been warned and did not accept the warning, they had none to blame but their own pig-headed obstinacy in not having removed, at the first arrival of the ships, which they could plainly see from the land, all the goods and chattels that they cared to preserve. Of course, one cannot help commiserating the woeful plight in which they were

situated, and lamenting the stern necessity that actuated the general's occupation of the village. But does not war in all countries involve the guilty and innocent alike in ruin?—and how can a timid and mandarin-trodden race like the Chinese expect to be exempted from the usual rule? Fortunately, most of the women had been carried away, and so few cases of violence occurred.

The houses occupied by the first landing party were mostly intact, as they were taken possession of before looters had time to destroy them; but the uninhabited houses showed the fearful results of spoliation and confusion. Boxes were broken open, and with their contents lay about the floor amidst a wreck of pottery, torn books, pictures, &c. The troops that landed next were consequently quartered in houses in this condition; and the first thing they did was to gather all the broken stuff, and throw it from the houses into the street, adding thereby dangerous adjuncts to the already filthy streets, which, besides the mire and muck, teemed with the carcasses of dogs and cats.

The ingenuity with which the Interpreter throws the blame of this wholesale robbery and violation (if not worse) upon the "pig-headed obstinacy" of the Chinese, and the lawyer-like shrewdness with which suggests that only a "few cases of violence" to women occurred, is worthy of remark.

The manner in which the "civilised" boys who composed the expedition behaved themselves among the "barbarians" of China is certainly instructive. Some poor unfortunate inhabitants who had been ousted from their comfortable homes, and compelled to lie out in the fields, returned to beg for a little food. They were famishing, and in Mr. Swinhoe they found a good Samaritan—after a fashion:

So, gathering a number of them together, I bade them follow me. I led them to a house where I knew numbers of jars of salt fish were stowed in the courtyard. As I passed down a narrow street with all this tagrag and bobtail at my heels, a soldier appeared on a house-top with a spear in his hand. "Stand clear, sir," he cried out to me, "until I dig this into the blackguards." I cautioned him not to be so mad; and taking these men into a house, made each fill his bag with salt fish. It was stinking stuff, and the sight of it was enough to make one feel sick; but with what avidity these poor wretches dived into the jars with their naked arms, and threw the mess into their bags! I was then obliged to walk with them till they got clear of the village again. On another occasion, while another officer and myself were standing near this rendezvous of beggars, we observed two men loaded with packs, struggling across the mud, and helping two old females along. While we were watching them, two Frenchmen, armed with sticks, rushed at them, and made them lay open the contents of their bundles. We went up and insisted on the release of the poor creatures, whom we assisted to cross the ditch to the other side. One of the old women was eighty, and the other ninety years of age, and blind to boot, and they could hardly totter along.

A native gentleman, who had been "brought up as a boy in the study of the classics and Chinese literature," but who was poor and struggling, gave Mr. Swinhoe the following account of his treatment at the hands of the invaders:

The night the troops landed, he was standing at his door, when a foreign soldier asked him for water; he went into his house to get some, when the stranger seized him by the scruff of the neck and kicked him out of the house, and, before his prostrate wife and trembling mother, all the silver he had in the world, the result of his economy and hard savings for years, was robbed from the till. The plunderer went off with the money, and shortly afterwards others came to tell him that his house was wanted. He was almost driven to despair, but, recovering himself, he tried to comfort his wife and mother, and started with them and the little ones for the village of Ning-chay-koo, some five miles farther up the river. His wife and mother wept all the way, and the old lady talked of making away with herself by jumping into the river; but, as a dutiful son, he kept firm hold of her.

The conduct of the allied troops, on approaching a small village, is thus represented by Mr. Swinhoe:

Parties were told off to capture the pigs, which soon ended in every poor swine being slaughtered; for the soldiers, glad of a spree, showed no mercy to the victims of their sport, and consequently much more meat was killed than could be consumed by the force in a week. The superfluous animals were left where they were slaughtered, in the roads and highways, and, as the weather was hot, their carcasses soon became offensive.

The first thought of General Napier's after the immediate arrangements for the comforts of the troops were attended to, was for the suffering natives of the village. One series of huts was specially set apart for the reception of these people, and a medical officer appointed to attend them. Parties were sent throughout the village to search for the wounded natives, and for all that still lingered through age, imbecility, or other cause; and thus, in a short time, all the helpless and destitute were taken under our charge, and a dirtier and more motley group eye never beheld—women, old and young, ugly and pretty, children and men of all shapes, sizes, and ages, some with horrible wounds and the ghastly agony of death on their faces, but all on their knees weeping and trembling with fear.

Such appears to have been the enthusiasm of both Mr. Swinhoe and his companions upon the subject of artillery practice, that their admiration appears to have been enhanced rather than diminished by the facts that the targets were living ones, and had no chance of returning the shot with any effect:

The Tartar horsemen showed in great force; and as they stood in unbroken line before us, some 2000 yards distant, were magnified by the mirage into giant warriors on giant steeds. The Armstrongs in front were ordered to advance and open fire at a range of 1500 yards; and shell after shell burst over the devoted heads of the enemy, but the line remained unflinching for some minutes, closing up instantaneously the gaps that were made in their order by the murderous shells. Numbers of amateurs and idlers from the rear had advanced to see the effective play of the Armstrongs, and the delight was general to see how repeatedly it reached the wall of the mounted men, who stood so long and so bravely discharging their wretched gingals at us without the slightest effect.

It strikes us that we have heard conduct like this of the Tartar horseman described as "brave" and "heroic" when ascribed to European troops, and if it were not that the "amateurs and idlers from the rear" belonged to "civilised" nations, we should have felt it our duty to brand their conduct in thus beholding from a place of safety the slaughter of even "barbarians" with "delight" as something worse than "pig-headed."

After a few episodes related by Mr. Swinhoe relative to the capture of the Summer Palace, we must take leave of his volume:

The hall filled with crowds of a foreign soldiery, and the throne floor covered with the Celestial Emperor's choicest curios, but destined as gifts to two far more worthy monarchs. "See here," said General Montauban, pointing to them, "I have had a few of the most brilliant things selected, to be divided between the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of the French." . . . The greater part of the curiosities lay about these rooms, and we proceeded to examine them as we would the curiosities of a museum, when, to our astonishment, the French officers commenced to *arracher* everything they took a fancy to. Gold watches and small valuables were whipped up by these gentlemen with amazing velocity, and as speedily disappeared into their capacious pockets.

After allowing his people to load themselves as fast as they could for about ten minutes, the general insisted upon them all following him out, and kept on repeating that looting was strictly prohibited, and he would not allow it, although his officers were doing it without any reserve before his own eyes. He then told the brigadier that nothing should be touched until Sir Hope Grant arrived. Just as we were walking out of the chief gateway an officer accosted the general, and informed him that they had caught a Chinese stealing a pair of old shoes out of the imperial grounds. "Bring him here!" said the indignant general. "Have we not said that looting is strictly forbidden?" The prisoner came forward trembling, and the gallant general exhausted his wrath with his cane about the shoulders of this luckless scapegoat. The brigadier then went to breakfast with General Montauban and staff, and I sought my friends of the *Bureau Topographique*. The French camp was revelling in silks and bijouterie. Everybody had some rare curios to show me, asking me their worth, as, being an interpreter, and having the eunuch with me, they looked upon me as quite a connoisseur. One French officer had a string of splendid pearls, each pearl being of the size of a marble (this he afterwards foolishly disposed of at Hong Kong for \$2000); others had pencil-cases set with diamonds; others watches and vases set with pearls. Indeed, it would be an endless task to enumerate all the valuables already appropriated from the palace, and yet the French General had asserted that nothing had been taken, as looting was strictly prohibited!

After breakfast the correspondent of the *Moniteur* got me a pass to accompany him into the palace again, and we had not been long in before Sir Hope Grant and staff arrived. General Montauban welcomed him, and positively assured him that nothing had as yet been taken from the palace; but as Sir Hope Grant walked through the French camp his own eyes plainly told him the falsehood of such a statement. Looting still continued, but more surreptitiously; and a French officer, alluding to General Montauban's prohibition, said, "It places us quite in a false position. The general says you must not loot, and yet he allows it to take place before his own eyes." Lord Elgin next arrived, and strongly protested against the looting, saying, in plain terms, "I would like a great many things that the palace contains, but I am not a thief."

The volume of Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley is written with certainly more of soldierly reticence than that of Mr. Swinhoe. He does not, of course, presume to call in question the rectitude of the course which his superiors in command saw fit to presume. He even feels a diffidence but what he has written may "be misunderstood by many, and perhaps offend some." Let him take our word for it, that he is likely to offend no one but the Chinese, and let him enjoy heart of grace in the recollection that very few of these are likely to understand him.

The descriptions which he gives of the incidents of the war are what we should have expected from a soldier. They dwell rather upon military prowess and the details of military operations than upon the more vulgar details of how the soldiery treated the native mob. The following description of the taking of the Peiho forts is very inspiring:

A single beam of the outer bridge had been left by the Chinese; it was quite loose and rolled about, yet it enabled many to cross over. The quaint joking of our men was most amusing whenever any unlucky fellow, whilst crossing, overbalanced himself and fell into the ditch, from whence he climbed up the muddy bank opposite, there perchance to meet his death-blow, ere the very smile at his own mishap had passed from his countenance: such is life, death, and war. Every minute added to the number of men who got across and under the walls, round which they prowled to discover a scaleable place. Our guns still battered away at the parapet, wherever the enemy showed themselves in numbers, or attempted to work the iron guns which were placed almost at every yard along the works. Our allies commenced to ascend the walls cautiously, the first and most daring being of course buried back, ladder and all; but, when men are determined, and their courage is sustained by constantly increasing numbers coming up from the rear (which has of course a proportionally disheartening effect upon the besieged), success under such circumstances is generally on the side of the assailants. Up rung after rung of the ladder the French crept warily, until at length, with a bound, the first man jumped upon the parapet and waved the tricolor of his nation, whilst every one joined in his maddening cheer, amidst the wild clamour of which his spirit passed away from him to another, and let us hope, a better world. He fell, shot through the heart, in the proudest position in which a soldier can die—who could wish for a nobler death? Almost simultaneously with this event, young Chaplain, an ensign of the 67th Regiment, succeeded in reaching the top of the parapet, partly pushed and helped by the men along with him; he carried the Queen's colour of his regiment, which he let float out proudly into the breeze; it was a splendid sight to see. A regimental colour has been seldom used upon such an occasion before: it is generally an ordinary Union Jack, made of bunting, that is carried to plant in a breach, the other being a too dearly prized military emblem to risk in such a place, where the explosion of a mine, or the momentary success attending a sortie, might occasion its loss for ever, or hand it over an easy prey to the enemy. It was an inspiring moment for every one, and each felt that strange sensation which thrills through the frame in all actions, when the turning point has been past, and the clouds of uncertainty, which until then hung around the scene, are suddenly dispelled, revealing success.

Before our flag was displayed, some few had made their way within the gate, the first men of either army actually inside the work being an officer of the 44th Regiment, named Rodgers, and Lieutenant Burslem, of the 67th Regiment; these were the small end of the wedge, which is ever quickly followed by the more substantial part. The Chinese still fought within the works, and the bayonets of both French and English had come into play ere all resistance ceased. Ensign Chaplain and a small party who followed the colours, rushed up the ramp leading to the high cavalier which formed the principal feature of

the fort, and cleared it with the bayonet of all the Chinese there; in doing this that gallant young officer received more than one wound. One Chinese general had been killed during the bombardment, and the second, the chief man who commanded all the northern forts, was shot by an officer of marines after he had entered. This general was a red-buttoned mandarin of the highest military order, and, refusing to submit, fought to the last.

The scene within the works bespoke the manner in which our artillery had done its part, and the *débris* caused by the explosion of the magazine lay in heaps everywhere, intermingled with overturned cannon, broken gun-carriages, and the dead and wounded of the garrison. Never did the interior of any place testify more plainly to the noble manner in which it had been defended. The garrison had evidently resolved either to fall beneath its ruins, or had been to the last so confident of victory, from the strength of the place and our former defeat, that they never seemed to have even contemplated retreating. Two other circumstances also may have had much to do with the stoutness of the resistance shown us; one is, that the great general who commanded all the northern forts, and of whose death I have just spoken, had accidentally visited the place on an inspection as the firing commenced, and remaining there, encouraged by his presence and example all who were inside. This is a rare thing in China, where it is proverbial that the officers are almost always the first to bolt, a misfortune to which the common soldiers ever attribute their defeat.

Even here we fancy that we can detect some small traces of true heroism, although Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley informs us—though upon what evidence he does not explain—that in China "officers are almost always the first to bolt."

We note, *en passant*, that the result of experience of accurate rifle-shooting in China does not seem very hopeful to our volunteers:

Sir Hope Grant rode forward towards the French for the purpose of examining the position, and, having advanced beyond our line of skirmishers, rode almost in amongst the Tartars, mistaking them for the moment for the French. Upon turning back to rejoin our troops, the Tartar cavalry, seeing him and his numerous staff cantering away from them, evidently thought it was some of our cavalry running away, and at once gave pursuit with loud yells. Stirling's 6-pounders, however, opened heavily upon them when they were about two hundred and fifty yards from our line, saluting them well with canister, which sent them to the right about as briskly as they had advanced. An infantry battalion close by was ordered by its brigadier to form square, and in that formation fired volleys at the advancing enemy, without, I believe, killing a man of them. Our old soldiers, untrained in all the minutiae of position and judging-distance drill, and armed with the much-abused old Brown Bess, could not certainly have done less damage. Upon more than one occasion during the war the absurdity of imagining that an enemy can be destroyed by an infantry fire delivered at long ranges, or directed at troops not crowded together in deep formations, was made apparent to all except, perhaps, a few unpractical men, whose judgment was biased by theories, and from whom no amount of actual illustration in the field could drive the opinions which they had formed upon the sands at Hythe. Upon one occasion I remember seeing a man get up from behind some cover where he had been concealed, about twenty yards from a line of our skirmishers, and get away safely over a smooth open field, although fired at by every man of ours near him, some having reloaded and fired a second time at him.

Soldier as he is, Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley's account of the behaviour of civilised troops during the "looting" of a place, contains at least some family points of resemblance to the picture drawn by the interpreter:

I have often watched soldiers after the capture of a place, wandering in parties of three or four through old ranges of buildings, in which the most sanguine even could scarcely hope to find anything worth having; yet every one of them bore about them that air of enjoyment which is unmistakable. Watch them approach a closed door; it is too much trouble to try the latch or handle, so Jack kicks it open. They enter, some one turns over a table, out of which tumbles perhaps some curious manuscripts. To the soldier these are simply waste paper, so he lights his pipe with them. Another happens to look round and sees his face represented in a mirror, which he at once resents as an insult by shying a footstool at it, whilst Bill, fancying that the "old gentleman" in the fine picture-frame upon the wall is making faces at him, rips up the canvas with his bayonet. Some fine statue of Venus is at once adorned with a moustache, and then used as an "Aunt Sally." Cock-shots are taken at all remarkable objects, which, whilst occupying their intended positions, seem somehow or other to offend the veteran's eye, which dislikes the *in statu quo* of life, and studies the picturesque somewhat after the manner that Colonel Jebb recommends to all country gentlemen who are desirous of converting their mansions into defensible posts. The love of destruction is certainly inherent in man, and the more strictly men are prevented from indulging in it, so much the more keenly do they appear to relish it when an opportunity occurs. Such an explanation will alone satisfactorily account for the ruin and destruction of property, which follows so quickly after the capture of any place; tables and chairs hurled from the windows, clocks smashed upon the pavement, and everything not breakable so injured as to be valueless henceforth.

In the accounts which they give of the plundering of the Summer Palace, these two witnesses almost exactly coincide. Upon the subsequent burning of the magnificent pile by the order of Lord Elgin, Colonel Wolseley observes:

The destruction of the palaces appears to have struck the Pekin authorities with awe. It was the stamp which gave an unmistakable reality to our work of vengeance, proving that Lord Elgin's last letter was no idle threat, and warning them of what they might expect in the capital itself, unless they accepted our proffered terms. The Imperial palace within the city still remained untouched, and if they wished to save that last remaining palace for their master, it behoved them to lose no time. I feel convinced that the burning of Yuen-ming-yuen considerably hastened the final settlement of affairs, and strengthened our ambassador's position. Our allies, who had looted all and destroyed some of the buildings of that place, objected to our putting the *coup de grâce* to their work. It was averred that the complete destruction of the palaces would be a Gothlike act of barbarism. It seems strange that this idea did not occur to the generally quick perceptions of our Gallic allies before they had shorn the place of all its beauty and ornament, by the removal or reckless destruction of everything that was valuable within its precincts, leaving us, indeed, little more than the bare shell of the buildings on which to wreak our vengeance for the cruelties practised therein upon our ill-fated countrymen.

By the evening of the 19th October the summer palaces had ceased to exist, and in their immediate vicinity the very face of nature seemed changed: some blackened gables and piles of burnt timbers alone indicating where the

royal palaces had stood. In many places the inflammable pine trees near the buildings had been consumed with them, leaving nothing but their charred trunks to mark the site. When we first entered the gardens they reminded one of those magic grounds described in fairy tales; we marched from them upon the 19th October, leaving them a dreary waste of ruined nothings.

After the army marched from Peking, Col. Wolsley paid a visit to Nankin, and was enabled to collect many details respecting Tien-Wan, who appears to be the Brigham Young of the Chinese Rebellion. However, as it is admitted that this potentate lives a secluded life, and as the witness himself admits that he abjures all female society, it may be fairly presumed that Col. Wolsley cannot know much about him.

Tien-wan now lives thoroughly secluded from all male society, within the recesses of his palace, surrounded by his host of wives and swarms of concubines, or female attendants, whichever he may choose to term them, no male servant being under any pretence whatever permitted within the sacred precincts of his residence. His palace is quite new, and forms, with one or two others and some very badly constructed fortifications, the only monuments of the new dynasty. In appearance it has nothing peculiar about it, being built according to the general design of all public buildings in the "flowery land." In its decoration, however, it copies most accurately the imperial yellow tiling and unmeaning-looking royal dragon. As on the day we visited this palace an edict was issued by the Heavenly King, we had an opportunity of witnessing the ceremonies usual upon such occasions.

A long, covered porch leads up to the gate of the private residence, and on this a red carpet was spread. All the officials of the guard, and those apparently belonging to the public offices in the immediate neighbourhood, came forward in their state dresses, and kneeling in rows facing the gate, waited in that position until it should be opened. After a little time the lofty yellow doors were thrown open, and a woman appeared, carrying a highly ornamented tray, upon which was a sort of despatch-box, painted a bright canary colour, and having pictures of dragons on each side. It was sealed up, and contained within the sacred edict. Upon seeing the box all present immediately bent their heads, and the great crowd which had assembled, partly to witness the ceremony, and partly to stare at the "foreign devils," fell down upon their knees, all repeating, with a regular cadence, "Ten thousand years, ten thousand years, ten thousand times ten thousand years," which, although, as it were, analogous to our loyal exclamation of "God save the Queen!" is with them repeated with all the fervour of adoration. A sort of yellow-coloured sedan-chair, with glass sides, was then brought forward, in which the precious mandate was then placed, and then brought away on the shoulders of eight coolies, amidst a loud salvo of guns, a band of music playing in front and a swarm of attendants following. It was being taken to the Tien-wan's palace. All the letters and edicts coming from the Tien-wan are written either by his own hand or that of his son, a child of twelve years old, who professes to have direct revelations from God, and whose name is now associated in all public documents with that of his father. The "sacred" epistles are always upon yellow satin or silk, and written with red ink.

The following account of the state of society in Nankin is not devoid of interest.

In Nankin, the population of which is now very small, there are about two women for every man. Most of the inhabitants have been captured, a large proportion having been taken from Soochow; and, unlike any other town which I had hitherto visited in the empire, the women walked and rode about in public, and did not pretend, as Chinese ladies usually do, to be in the least degree afraid of foreigners, nor did they seek to shun us. They were almost all beautifully dressed in the curiously worked silks and satins of Soochow. With admirable discrimination the followers of the Heavenly King seem exclusively to reserve the good-looking women in the almost general massacres which follow their victories. Old women and female children there were, we may say, none, although there was a very large proportion of boys. To be the husband of one wife does not necessarily form part of the new faith, the spiritual revelation regarding which has been made to serve even such vile purposes as the suspension, in particular cases, of the tenth commandment. The eastern king who declared he was the Holy Spirit, and, like Tien-wan, had frequent private intercourse with God the Father, upon one occasion said he had been directed by Him to transfer some particular wife or concubine (I forgot which) from a friend's harem to his own. Those who are determined to discover good in these people aver that prostitution and adultery are punished amongst them by death, that I think quite probable; but as such a penalty is inflicted for the most trivial offences, it does not prove that they consider those sins as peculiarly heinous.

Not long before our arrival, two women, who were heard to speak depreciatingly of the existing government, and to make some comparison between the present misery of their situation and their former lot, were beheaded at once. Although "the social evil" may have death for its declared penalty, and although it may to a certain extent be abolished after the manner in which many wise people in England would wish to see a stop put to it—namely, by making the offence criminal—yet of this I am satisfied, that it has not improved the morals of the "brethren." The escape of women from their domineering lords and masters does not seem to be very uncommon, as more than once we came across advertisements placarded upon the walls, offering rewards varying from fifteen to two dollars to any one who would bring them back. These bills entered into the most minute particulars, reminding one of the notices one sees in England regarding "dogs lost, stolen, or strayed." The power of punishing with death is given to almost the meanest officials. Men whose rank corresponds with that of a constable with us possess and use it most freely.

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. By WILLIAM THOMAS LOWNDEN. New edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged. By HENRY G. BOHN. Part VII. (H. G. Bohn.)—As we have more than once observed already, English bibliographers, and indeed all book collectors and book buyers ought to be very much obliged to Mr. Bohn for this carefully revised and amended version of Lowndes's valuable manual. Upon such a work as this the labours of a competent bibliographer are sorely needed from time to time as fresh material turns up and as new works and new authors leave the old guide-book in the rear. Probably no man of the day is better fitted for the task than Mr. Bohn; for he unites in the same person the bookseller with the learned man, and is not only perfectly well acquainted with all manner of books but also with their market value. To him, therefore, the revision of Lowndes's book must be a labour of love; for no one knows better what the shortcomings of the old editions are and how to set about amending them. Perhaps the

best way to make the reader understand what have been Mr. Bohn's labours upon this part will be to quote his own words:

I had hoped to publish the present part several months ago, as promised, but found this impossible. It has unexpectedly required more personal labour than any of its predecessors, as may be surmised from the fact that it is enlarged to full double the matter contained in the parallel portion of the original work. There are certainly not twenty consecutive lines without correction, and a larger proportion of additional articles are inserted than heretofore; in verification of which I invite attention to the following articles: Paine, Thomas; Paley, William; Palgrave, Sir Francis; Panizzi, Antonio; Parliament; Parr, Dr. Samuel; Parsons, Robert; Pascal, Blaise; Patrick, Symon; Pearson, John; Pennant, Thomas; Pentateuch; Percival, William; Petrarch; Petty, Sir William; Philipps, Sir Thomas; Pindar; Plato; Plays; Plutarch; Poets; Polwhele, Richard; Pope; Prayer; Priestley, Joseph; Primer; Processionale; Provincial Slang; Prynn; Psalms; Pugin; Purchas; Pusey, Edw.; Quakers; Quarles; Quincey, De; Raffaello; Raleigh, Sir Walter; Rapin; Ray, John; Records, Public.

The supplemental pages devoted to Lord Macaulay are, as will be seen, an afterthought, arising from accidental circumstances. Although literary anecdotes are not immediately within the scope of the present undertaking, I could not resist the pleasure of preserving an interesting scrap of a writer so universally esteemed. The article on De Quincey is thrust into this part, out of what is strictly its proper place, rather than omit it altogether. This has arisen in consequence of my original plan having been to limit all additions to the pegs previously provided by Lowndes; and he happened to omit De Quincey, although the "Confessions of an Opium-Eater" had been printed and become popular within his time. I soon found it desirable to abandon this exclusive plan, and in the later letters have introduced most writers of mark who commenced their literary career before 1834.

And here I will take leave to advert to an individual piece of advice given in a contrary direction. An influential paper some time since admitted a paragraph into its pages, in which it is suggested that my edition of Lowndes would be more acceptable to the "students of our early literature," if it were restricted to books published before the time of Queen Anne—the avowed object for such a curtailment being to make it "a handy manual." On this principle it would be necessary to omit Defoe, Addison, Swift, Pope, and a hundred other of our best English writers, as well as almost all the principal voyages and travels, English history, topography, books of science and the fine arts. Besides which, to follow out the scheme literally, I should have to exclude all modern editions of an early writer, so that there would be no mention of any edition of Shakespeare or Milton subsequent to 1702, when English criticism was in its infancy. Such a book would not entail a twentieth part of the trouble and expense which I now undergo, but I should be ashamed of the present condition of bibliography if I thought my subscribers would be satisfied with such a retrogression.

Has Sir Benjamin Brodie Spoken the Truth about Homœopathy and Its Practitioners? By J. HARMAR SMITH. (H. J. Treasider. pp. 32.)—As the author of this little pamphlet describes himself upon the title-page as a "Member of the British Homœopathic Society," his answer to the question there posed is necessarily in the negative. Upon the vexed question we must decline to enter any further than to say that we dissent from Mr. Harmar Smith *in toto*.

We have also received: A pamphlet on *A Popular View of the American Civil War*. By A. J. Beresford Hope. (James Ridgway.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

ALTHOUGH THE NEWS which now thrills through England, and agitates not only all the feelings, but (we fear) all the passions of our countrymen, did not reach these shores in time to be treated of by our monthly political publicists, it is but natural that those magazines which usually take the lead in political discussions should be very much occupied with American topics. The consequence is, that there is a strong current of American politics running through our leading monthlies.

Blackwood has two articles of great interest; the former entitled "A Month with the Rebels," and the latter, "Some Account of Both Sides of the American War." The former is an amusing and exceedingly interesting account of a visit paid to the Confederate States by two British travellers. Happening to be in the Northern States "about the middle of last September," they conceived the idea of travelling southward. The passport which (under the new views of republicanism which have become popular in the States) had become necessary bore this endorsement: "*Department of State, Washington, 18th Sept. 1861.* It is expected the bearer will not enter any insurrectionary State. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. WINGFIELD SCOTT." This not being satisfactory, the travellers "returned the documents whence they came," and passed the Federal outposts in a way "it is unnecessary to mention." Arrived in the South, the travellers seem to have found the state of things almost exactly the reverse of what they were represented to be in the North. Virginia armed to the teeth; Kentucky almost entirely secessionist; strong feeling everywhere.

Our party at the little inn broke up on the arrival of a train, and we found standing-room in a car crowded with soldiers. Few were dressed in uniform, but all were well armed; one beside us, not a bad sample of the rest, had a breech-loading carbine slung over his shoulders, two revolvers in one side of his belt, and a bowie-knife in the other. What a contrast these men presented to the soldiers we had hitherto seen! Determination and reckless daring marked every feature and gesture.

"Do you think the Yankees are going to whip us, sir?" inquired our friend, looking like a walking infernal machine.

"Well, they have a fine army, and will do their best, I think."

"Don't care, sir; they can't do it. If they beat us in the field we'll take to the woods, and shoot them down like squirrels. Look here, sir; see what they have done to me. I am a shoemaker by trade. They tried to arrest me in Elizabeth Town; I got away, but they took my wife; so by — I'll take five and-twenty Yankee scalps, or they shall have mine!"

In Alabama they visited some plantations, where the state of things did not by any means realise the ideas which they had formed after perusing "Uncle Tom."

On the bank of the Alabama river, which winds its yellow course through dense woods of oak, ash, maple, and pine, thickened with tangled copse of varied evergreens, lie some of the most fertile plantations of the State. One of these we had the advantage of visiting. Its owner received us with all that

hospitality and unaffected *bonhomie* which invariably distinguish a Southern gentleman. Having mounted a couple of hacks, we started off through a large pine wood, and soon arrived at a "clearing" of about 200 acres in extent, on most of which was growing an average cotton crop. This was a fair sample of the rest of the plantation, which consisted altogether of 7000 acres. Riding in the middle of the field, we found ourselves surrounded by about forty slaves—men, women, and children—engaged in "picking." They were all well dressed, and seemed happy and cheerful. Wishing to know what time of day it was, I asked Mr. — the hour, whereupon one of the darkies by my side took out a gold watch and informed me.

"Do your labourers generally wear gold watches, sir?" I inquired.

"A great many of them have. Why, sir, my negroes all have their cotton-plots and gardens, and most of them little orchards."

We found from their own testimony that they are fed well, chiefly upon pork, corn, potatoes, and rice, carefully attended to when sick, and on Sundays dress better than their masters.

Many of them had six or seven hundred dollars of their own, which they either lend to the banks or hide in the ground. In the hot weather they begin work at six in the morning, and go on till ten; they then go home till about three, and when the sun declines return to their work till six or seven. In the cool weather they begin soon after daylight, and rest for two or three hours in the middle of the day.

We next visited the "Station," a street of cottages in a pine wood, where Mr. —'s "family" reside. These we found clean and comfortable. Two of the men were sick, and had been visited that morning by a doctor; in the meantime they were looked after by the nurses of the establishment, of whom there were three to take care of the children and invalids.

On the whole, it can fearlessly be said, if this is a true type of the mode in which slaves are treated in the South, that their physical condition is as good, if not better, than that of any labouring population in the world. The masters ridicule the idea of disloyalty. They live amongst them in the most perfect confidence, and never bestow a serious thought upon what they consider such an impossibility as a "negro insurrection." Having visited other plantations in Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia, we cannot resist the belief that the great mass of the slaves in the South must be pronounced to be well cared for and contented; and, although there are necessarily a thousand things connected with "the institution" of which no Englishman can approve, it is undoubtedly true that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of abolitionists, the negroes bear the yoke cheerfully, and heartily join their fortunes to those of their masters in the great struggle in which they are now engaged.

The travellers give a formidable account of Charleston and of the defences which protect that city. The unanimity of opinion in the South challenged their admiration, as also the manner in which the Southern ladies lend their aid to what they believe to be "the good work."

At Charleston we had an opportunity of visiting one of those societies which are organised throughout the whole South for supplying the army with clothes. The central depot is situated in the middle of the town. In the basement floor we found large packages marked for different regiments then at the seat of war. Up stairs several ladies were engaged in arranging in "lots" different kind of uniform, and measuring out cloth, flannel, linen, cotton, to be made up by the hands of the fairest in the land.

We learnt from those who have the superintendence of this vast establishment that about a thousand ladies are daily employed at their sewing machines making different articles of military attire. The work of the week which had then just elapsed consisted of 200 coats, 300 pairs of trousers, 300 shirts, besides worsted gloves for the winter, stockings, old linen, and many fancy articles which were sold for the benefit of the society's funds.

These establishments save the Government enormous sums of money, and appear to be increasing in numbers and efficiency every day.

The army, being composed in a great measure of volunteers, possesses the hearty sympathy and affection of the whole population; and as most families have more than one of its members at the war, the comfort of the soldier is not only universally considered a subject of patriotic interest, but also one which excites the anxiety and stimulates the energy of every household. When we met ladies who spoke with evident pride of the number of coats, trousers, shirts, stockings, which they had completed, we could not help hoping that this useful education that the war had given them would not in happier times be thrown away, and that, being independent of tailors, dressmakers, and haberdashers, they would be able to avoid many of those mundane difficulties which usually beset "frugal marriages" and intercept "the course of true love." We may, perhaps, have also expressed our conviction that no "Mother of Seven" south of the Ohio would ever have reason to "lament," but that the daughters of the South, having emulated the virtues and Spartan fortitude of Penelope, would each be rewarded with as many suitors and as brave a husband.

Here we get a glimpse of the material of which the Southern army is made:

The personnel of the army is very varied. For instance, in the Louisiana regiments are seen the bronzed and fiery-eyed French creoles mingled with many Irish and native Americans from New Orleans. The Alabamians, proud

of their gallant 4th, their flying artillery, and other regiments, may be known by their strong frames, gay manners, and devil-may-care air. The South Carolinians, sallow in complexion, tall in stature, seldom need the Palmetto to tell the stranger the State from which they come; but in all regiments it is easy to perceive differences in manner and bearing, indicative of the various classes of which the army is composed.

Numbers of wealthy planters serve as privates side by side with the professional man, the shopkeeper, the clerk, the labourer: and all go through the ordinary fatigue duties incident to camp-life. We saw a poor negro servant actually shedding tears because his master, on being told off to dig a trench round a battery, would not allow him "to lend a hand."

"'Twill nebber do, massa," he said; "I go 'tarnal mad wid dem darn'd Yankees."

One day we heard a lad boasting to one of a different regiment of the number of gentlemen in his company who had thousands of dollars at their command. The latter replied, "Oh, of course they fight; but we have some in ours who have not got a cent!" The Washington artillery, comprising many batteries, is composed of the best blood in New Orleans. The gunners, dressed in light-blue uniforms, are all men of independent means. General Beauregard's son, for instance, left his father's staff, and entered as a private. The drivers are regularly enlisted into the army, and paid by the regiment: so here is a force which does not cost the country a single farthing. Their efficiency is undoubted, and the execution which they did at Bull's Run has led to their material augmentation, and the formation of others on similar principles. From the same city comes a very different regiment, called the New Orleans "Zouaves," dressed in red caps, blue braided jackets, and trousers striped with light grey and red. These men look like pirates—bearded, fierce-looking fellows—

Theirs to believe no prey, no plan amiss.

Apparently at least; for as they marched past the General with a long swinging step, singing a wild martial air, we thought they were as formidable a body of men as we should care to see.

The drill of the army is the same as the French, the step even quicker than the Zouaves, and a good deal longer than that of the English infantry. Movements are executed with considerable precision, and as rapidly as in English light-infantry battalions.

From the reports we had heard in the North, we expected to find ragged and half-clad regiments; instead of which we failed, during many rides through the various camps, to see one man who was not clad in serviceable attire. It was expected that winter clothing would be served out before the 1st of November, and that dress would then become more uniform.

But the point to which the chief attention of officers and men is directed is the arms. Besides the Enfield rifle, most of the privates in the army carry at least one revolver and a bowie-knife: these are invariably kept bright and in good condition; and the early training which all Southerners undergo in shooting squirrels as soon as they are able to handle a gun, gives them a facility of using their weapons and a correctness of aim that renders their fire unusually formidable.

The commissariat seemed to be most efficiently administered.

The writer of some account of "Both Sides of the American War," balances the facts on each side, and draws conclusions unfavourable to the principle of re-union. The text of his argument seems derived from a saying of President Jefferson Davis, when he said, "Our separation from the North is as complete as if it had been accomplished fifty years." This the writer pronounces to be a "correct view." The same number of *Blackwood* contains an excellent and most appreciative critical article on "Fechter in 'Hamlet' and 'Othello.'" If we might hazard a guess, we should, perhaps, be inclined to assign it to the Roman hand of "the good Walter," the graceful translator of Horace and Catullus. As we have pronounced that we approve of the criticism, it may be inferred that it exactly coincides with our own. The writer praises the *Hamlet* and condemns the *Othello*. "To express my own opinion in a sentence" (says this writer), I think his *Hamlet* one of the very best, and his *Othello* one of the very worst I have ever seen." If the two "one of's" were expunged, we should entirely agree with this *dictum*.

The *National Magazine* (among other interesting contents) has a beautiful photograph of Ripon Minster, from the Skell.

We have also received: *Bentley's Miscellany*.—*The Lady's Companion and Monthly Magazine*.—*The Boy's Own Magazine*.—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*.—*Recreative Science*.—*The Technologist*.—*Duffy's Hibernian Magazine*.—*The Illustrated Dublin Journal*.—*The Bulwark*.—*Le Follet*.—*The Threepenny Magazine*.—*Chambers's Journal*.—*The Sixpenny Magazine*.—*The Family Treasury of Sabbath Reading*.—Vol. X. of *The Leisure Hour*, and Vol. VIII. of *The Sunday at Home* (The Religious Tract Society).—*The British Controversialist*. Also *Beeton's Book of Garden Management*. Part III.—*Beeton's Book of Home Pets*. Parts VI. and VII.—*The Boy's Own Library*.—*Wild Sports of the World*. No. VIII.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Two; or, a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue. By WILLIAM BARNES, B.D. John Russell Smith. 1862. pp. 324.

THE MYSTERIOUS MONOSYLLABLE which furnishes a title for this book is, according to Mr. Barnes, "the name of the god from which the Teutonic race seem to have taken their name." The theory developed in these pages in some respects resembles that of the Scotch Dr. Murray, who insisted that the whole English language was derived from seven monosyllabic roots, *ag*, *bag*, *dag*, &c. Mr. Barnes, indeed, does not confine our original language within such narrow boundaries. He says: "My view of the English, as a Teutonic tongue, is, that the bulk of it was formed from about fifty primary roots, of such endings and beginnings as the sundry clippings that

are still in use by the English organs of speech. I have reached these roots through the English provincial dialects and other Teutonic speech-forms, and I deem them the primary ones, inasmuch as by the known course of Teutonic word-building and word-wear, our sundry forms of stem-words might have come from them, but could not have yielded them." These root-forms Mr. Barnes supplies to his readers, and in a very ingenious preface defends his theory, which we cannot help thinking is open to many points of attack. If Mr. Barnes's theory be the correct one, it tends, in some way, to confirm the hypothesis taken for granted by Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood in the first volume of his admirable *Etymological Dictionary*, that the origin of language may be traced to onomatopoea.

Materials for Translating from English into French; being a Short Essay on Translation; followed by a Graduated Selection in Prose and Verse from the best English Authors. By L. LE BRUX, Fourteen

Years Professor in the "Collège Royal de Charlemagne," in Paris, &c. (Trübner and Co. 1861. pp. 294.)—The chief value of this little work consists in the preliminary essay on "the Principles of Translation," which will be of very considerable service to young students, as it shows not a little skill in hitting the points where difficulties usually arise in translating from English into French. There is an excellent specimen of careful and judicious analysis to be found in pages 11-15, where M. Le Brun examines a passage from a French translation of Miss Edgeworth's works recently published in Paris. He points out the errors and omissions at some length, and then retranslates the English according to the principles which he has laid down previously. In a similar manner, but much more briefly, he tests some samples of Chateaubriand's prose translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost." The whole of this section of M. Le Brun's work is so well done, that we can only regret that he has not extended his researches further. The graduated exercises for translation are well chosen; the explanatory notes clear, though hardly sufficiently copious.

A Class-book of French Literature, comprehending Specimens of the Most Distinguished Writers, from the Earliest Period to the Beginning of the Present Century; with Biographical Notices, Explanatory Notes, Synoptical Tables, and a Copious Index. By GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A., M.R.S.L., Assistant Master at Harrow School, &c. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. 1861. pp. 517.)—Some months ago we noticed approvingly an excellent little work from the pen of M. Gustave Masson, entitled an "Introduction to the History of French Literature." This "Introduction" the present volume—a stout octavo of more than 500 pages—is intended to illustrate. The author says: "My plan (whether good or not) has necessarily involved the admission of specimens from the productions of writers who, although deservedly enjoying much reputation, are not reckoned among the classics of their own country. Thus, my volume will be found to contain, in addition to the usual well-known fragments, such as Boileau's "Repas Ridiculé," Racine's "Récit de Thémistocle," La Bruyère's "Distract," and Voltaire's "Bataille de Narva," a variety of quotations from the less familiar volumes of Palissot, Saint-Evremond, Diderot, &c., besides excerpts from authors of the mediæval period, and of the sixteenth century, whose works are usually excluded from compilations of this kind." Selections from the works of contemporaneous writers have been altogether excluded. To many of the extracts given, brief notices have been prefixed, supplementary of the details given in the "Introduction to the History of French Literature." The other more important features of the volume are a series of chronological tables of the history of French literature, multifarious notes, brief but practical, and a tolerably copious index.

THE LISTS OF CANDIDATES who have passed the late examinations at the University of London have been published.

A committee of members of the University of Oxford has been appointed for promoting the erection of a public boarding-school for "the lower middle classes," in connection with the self-supporting one at Lancing, near Shoreham.

The Curators of the patronage of the University of Edinburgh have elected Mr. George Ross, advocate, to the chair of Scots Law, vacant by the death of Professor More. The Faculty of Advocates lately exercised the privilege of presenting to the Curators two candidates to choose from, and the Curators, acting on precedent, took the first name on the list. The University Commissioners have issued an ordinance fixing the salaries to be paid to the professors, and regulating the application of the University revenues and Parliamentary grants in the increase of salaries, for which the class fees are inadequate. The emoluments of the principal are fixed at 700*l.*, chiefly derived from the Parliamentary grant. The highest emoluments are those of the Professor of Anatomy, whose salary consists only of fees, which are estimated at 1900*l.*, the sum of 200*l.* being given out of the University fund for class expenses. The next highest salary is that attached to the chair of Chemistry, the revenues of which are estimated at 1301*l.*, besides 200*l.* for class assistance and expenses. Most of the salaries, however, range from 600*l.* to 800*l.*; but there is one, the Professorship of Agriculture, as low as 150*l.*, chiefly derived from endowment. There are thirty-one professorships in the University, besides the office of Principal.

At a meeting of the Council of the College of Preceptors, held on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected members of the College: Rev. Thomas Bates, B.A., Edenbridge; Mr. Thomas Evans, Blackheath; Mr. Edward Ewer, King Edward VI's School, Bath; Mr. J. R. Hemmann, Prittlewell; Mr. T. P. Howe, Ipswich; Dr. Köberlein, Ripponden; Mr. W. Mills, Southsea; Mr. H. Nickless, Bethnal-green; Mr. W. Pettitt, Stratton, Hants; Mr. J. Pincott, Brixton-hill; Mr. E. Reynolds, Butcroft; Mr. C. Stewart, Alton; Mr. J. Thompson, Bowdon; Mr. E. Weaver, Hansworth; and Mr. G. S. Whiteside, Downpatrick.

Oxford.—The election of scholars and an exhibitor at Balliol terminated on Friday evening the 29th ult., after four days' examination, in favour of Messrs. Paravacini, from Marlborough College, and Jeune, from Eton (son of the Vice-Chancellor of this University), as scholars; and Strachn, from Leamington College, as exhibitor.

There will be an election of two Fellows at Queen's on Saturday, Jan. 25. Candidates, who must have passed the examination for the B.A. degree, are requested to call on the Provost, with testimonials, on Monday, January 20, between the hours of two and four p.m.

The Rev. Robert Scott, D.D., Master of Balliol College, has been elected by the Heads of Colleges and Halls to Dean Ireland's Professorship of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College.

In a Convocation to be holden on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at two o'clock, it will be proposed to enable the Curators of the University Galleries to expend a sum, not exceeding 100*l.*, out of the funds already placed at their disposal, for the purpose of furnishing a room in the building to be used as a drawing-school.

The list of undergraduates for responsions this term, issued this day by the Junior Proctor, embraces 246 names, being the largest list that has ever been issued for responsions.

An examination will be held at New College on Monday, the 27th of January, for the purpose of electing to three choral scholarships. The scholarships are of the annual value of 90*l.*, and are tenable for five years. The peculiar duties of a choral scholar are to take part in the services and anthems in the chapel. Candidates must be members of the Church of England, and must have been classically educated; and those candidates will be elected who pass the best examination in voice and musical proficiency, provided they are otherwise, in the judgment of the electors, sufficiently qualified to go on with the regular studies of the University. Certificates of age and baptism, and testimonials of good conduct from some competent authority must be sent to the Warden of New College, before the 22nd of January next. Candidates should be not less than 18, nor more than 22 years of age. The choral scholars are on the same footing and have the same privileges as the other scholars of the college. A form, to be filled up by the candidates, may be had on application to the Warden.

Cambridge.—The Carus Greek Testament prize was on Monday adjudged to G. Austen, of St. John's.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that there will be an examination of candidates for the Craven Scholarship, lately held by Arthur Holmes, B.A., of St. John's College, commencing on Monday, January 27, at nine o'clock. The candidates are required to signify their intention of offering themselves by writing a Latin letter to the Vice-Chancellor, which is to be delivered on or before Monday, January 20, 1862.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—Musical dramatists are, generally speaking, unfortunate in the vehicle they employ for the communication of their ideas. In fact, some of the most meritorious productions of the English school, for years past, have died away for want of due co-operative support. With respect to "The Puritan's Daughter," brought out, according to promise, on the 30th, no such drawbacks to the musician presented themselves. The book, so capably written by Mr. J. F. Bridgeman, offered many opportunities to the imaginative mind of Mr. Balfe for those displays which erst made his name famous, and which keeps it so. About the subject of the opera in the abstract, few persons take much interest. The amours of the "Merry Monarch" are very rarely brought into prominence nowadays, and if these are the best legacies of his age and time, it is, perhaps, quite as well that they should be banished to the limbo of things undeserving a resuscitation. Mr. Bridgeman has, however, dealt with this part of history in such a manner that no offence is offered to the most delicate susceptibilities. The grand "romantic opera," as it is termed, is divided into three acts, and includes nearly the whole strength of the establishment for its portrayal: distributed thus:

Charles II., King of England	Mr. Patey.
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester	Mr. W. Harrison.
Clifford, a Young Cavalier	Mr. Santley.
Colonel Wolf, a Puritan, formerly of Cromwell's	Mr. H. Corri.
Regiment of Ironsides	Mr. C. Lyall.
Ephraim Fleetwood	Mr. T. Distin.
Hezekiah Briggs	Mr. A. St. Albyn.
Seymour, a Buccaneer of the Spanish Main	Mr. Wallworth.
Drake, his Lieutenant	Mr. George Honey.
Ralph, a Serving Man	Mr. Eugene Dussek.
Spiggott, Landlord of the Royal Oak	Miss Susan Pyne.
Jessie, Daughter of Spiggott	Miss Louisa Pyne.
Mary Wolf, the Puritan's Daughter	

The opera commences with a scholarly-designed overture, in which the horns take the lead; the prominent themes are combined and wrought with great seeming ingenuity and resource, but widely different in style of treatment to some other works of recent date from the same pen. On the rising of the curtain, the sea coast near Middleton Castle is seen, and at the side a small rustic inn, "The Royal Oak." An opening chorus, sung by sailors and village girls, in praise of wine and beauty, is interrupted by the appearance of *Seymour* and *Drake*, who appear in a boat at the back, and jump ashore. *Seymour* is promised the hand of *Mary Wolf* as a reward for the capture of "the Man, Charles Stuart," who is expected to pass that way with his boon companion Rochester. The Roundheads meet by appointment in a ruined chapel close by, for the last time, and their plans are overheard by *Ralph*, a fearful, hesitating lover of *Jessie*. A somewhat lengthy duet is assigned to *Ralph* and *Jessie*, relieved, however, occasionally by *Wolf* and his daughter. *Mary Wolf*, affianced to *Clifford*, but promised to another by her father as a political expedient, is made acquainted with the designs of the Puritans, and, through her, *Clifford* becomes in a great measure instrumental to the deliverance of the King. The conspirators, foiled in their designs, threaten the speedy execution of *Clifford*; but the King, with a sturdy band arrives opportunely, the scion of a renowned Royalist is saved, and with his rescue the troubles of the distracted lovers are brought to an issue. These are the most material points of a story which Mr. Bridgeman has elaborated into eighty pages of letter-press, and upon which he has constructed several songs of great promise.

In the first act there are about a dozen "numbers," from which we would cite as most taking, a song assigned to *Wolf*, "My own sweet child, my daughter dear," and a cavatina for the aforesaid daughter, "Pretty, lowly, modest flower." There is, moreover, a duet of great power assigned to *Wolf* and *Mary*, "Oh, reflect, ere you decide." In this the accompaniments are played *con sordini*, which add materially to the whole scene at the back of the footlights. In the second act the tenor songs, those assigned to *Rochester*, bear away the palm. A drinking ditty—in which the qualities of punch are extolled beyond measure in a style both quaint and amusing—so operated upon the risible faculties of the audience, that a repetition became unavoidable. *Clifford's* interview with the *King* educed a fine specimen of high-souled sentimentality and of muscular music. We would notice briefly, in the last act, a beautiful ballad for the tenor, "Hail, gentle sleep;" another for soprano, "A loving daughter's heart;" and the rondo finale, "With emotion past all feeling." That Mr. Balfe had carefully estimated the powers of the *dramatis personæ* before committing himself to his task there can be little doubt. Every thing seemed to fit to the greatest nicety. It is quite clear that the music is very different in its general texture from that of "Satanella" or "The Bravo's Bride." With such a band as that occupying the orchestra of Covent Garden, an efficient performance of every thing undertaken is among the events calculated upon. The rondo finale is written for voices of an exceptional character, and none but artistes of Miss Louisa Pyne's calibre can expect to sing it effectively and with the anticipated success. It is especially fitted for the place in which it occurs, because it affords the heroine a fine opportunity for indulging her fancy in the regions of etherealism. The "mounting" of the opera entitles all concerned to great praise. Whether the attire of *Mary Wolf* is exactly in keeping with the subject is a question. It is sincerely to be hoped that the care bestowed in bringing the "Puritan's Daughter" before the public, will be repaid with interest. At present the prospect is a sunshiny one; may no unforeseen cloud darken the path. Between each of the acts on the first night, Mr. Balfe was summoned before the curtain. The principals, Mr. Bridgeman, and Mr. Alfred Mellon, were also honoured with calls loud and long. These manifestations of delight were acknowledged in due form. With a slight modification of portions of the opera, we shall be to some extent surprised if "The Puritan's Daughter" is not honoured by the town with a long run.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Soon as the Monday Popular Concerts assumed a decidedly classic form, the prevailing opinion was that their days were numbered. Small indeed was the band of believers in the doctrine that the truly great masters were coming into request. Many attempts had been made by first-rate artistes, semi-professionals, and undisguised speculators to popularise Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and the zodiac of names which glitter through the haziness of the times in which they lived and illumined the otherwise darksome pages of history, but with equivocal success. That a similar result might attend the new venture was classed among things very likely to come to pass; but the stubborn solver, time, has proved that the theories indulged in by the promoters of this institution have turned out satisfactorily. The musical mind put on the stretch has made an extraordinary advance during the past three years, and it now matters little who among the mighty are selected for representation, St. James's Hall is invariably filled with a mixed company of attentive patrons, anxious to do homage. The programme of the 2nd inst. exhibited Beethoven and Haydn most conspicuously. The former had the advantage of being placed first, an important consideration, seeing that his grand septuor in E flat major, formed part of a feast of reason and a flow of soul sufficiently solid to tax the musical digestion rather severely. This septuor, composed for violin, viola, cello, clarinet, bassoon, horn, and contra basso, is among the best understood of Beethoven's chamber works. The unusual quantity of movements contained in it are seldom all performed at a miscellaneous concert, but the resolve to go through it on Monday evening, and the manner in which it was received by a crowded auditory, impart wonderful strength to the growing idea that the English can appreciate the beauties of even the greatest authors, and that much has been done towards enlightenment by the indoctrinating process adopted at these Monday meetings. If there be one musical composition for any given number of instruments abounding more in melodic creations, captivating and natural in their treatment, and in effect often approaching the sublime, it is the septuor in question; and although an early production of Beethoven, it is a question if he ever wrote anything afterwards with greater terseness. The scoring throughout is remarkably conspicuous; there is no attempt to thicken the parts for the sake of *remplissage*; nothing committed to paper without some appreciable motive. Notwithstanding the length of time (fifty minutes), occupied in discoursing these seven movements, an andante in B flat major, was required for repetition. The artistes were MM. Vieuxtemps, H. Webb, Lazarus, C. Harper, J. Hutchins, C. Severn, and M. Pague. A sonata in E minor and major (Op. 90) for pianoforte solus fell to the lot of Mr. Charles Hallé. This composition has two movements, *Vivace e sempre con espressione*, 3-4 measure minor key, and an *Allegretto* in 2-4 measure in the major. The minor movement is intended to give expression to an amour of Count Lichnoski with a celebrated actress, and the allegro to contrast the passion which the Count experienced for the lady with the arguments that weighed against his desire to marry her, while an allegretto

shadows forth the happiness he eventually found in his union with the object of his affection. Dussek's sonata in G major (Op. 69, No. 2), played by Mr. Charles Hallé and M. Vieuxtemps, has been noticed before in these columns, and we have only to endorse those statements. Haydn's quartet in C major (No. 3, Op. 33), performed for the first time, was received with unmixed satisfaction. The vocal portion of the entertainment has claim to no particular laudation. M. Benedict accompanied Mlle. Florence Lancia and Miss Leffler in his usual accomplished style.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Wednesday evening the students attached to this institution gave another chamber concert in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. Some of the executants manifested considerable efficiency on the various instruments to which they had devoted special attention. Beethoven's trio in B flat (Op. 11), for pianoforte, clarinet, and violoncello, received meritorious treatment at the hands of Messrs. Bambridge, A. Williams, and H. Harper; and in a duet for two pianofortes (subjects from "Euryanthe") Miss Walsh and Mr. H. R. Evers displayed a style and efficiency alike commendable to teacher and pupil. There was also a duet concertante in E minor for flute and pianoforte, played by Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. Bradbury Turner, which seemed to excite warm satisfaction among the comfortably-seated auditory. Solos and part songs relieved the instrumentation very agreeably. Miss Armytage and Miss Robertine Henderson gained a large share of demonstrative favour; the former in a canzonetta, "Santa Lucia," the latter in Adam's well-known florid variations on "Ah! vous dirai-je maman." We would just remark in passing, that it would be politic on the part of the management not to invite a larger circle of friends than the narrow, ill-ventilated room will hold; the dingy ante-room, usually appropriated on these occasions to creaking chairs, tables, and superfluous attire, is not a proper room to usher a critic into, inasmuch as it is not a place available for sight or hearing. From what we could learn Mr. Evers and Mr. Westlake accompanied the vocal music.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. St. James's Hall. Monday Popular. 8.
Dulwich Gallery, Egyptian Hall. London Glee and Madrigal Union, and during the week. 8.30.
TUES. St. James's Hall. Messiah. 7.50.
WED. Assembly Rooms, Kennington. Surrey Choral Association. 8.
THURS. Exeter Hall. National Choral Society (Messiah). 7.30.
FRI. Exeter Hall. Sacred Harmonic Society (Messiah). 7.30.
SAT. Willis's Rooms. Volunteer Rifle Corps. 8.
Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.
Dulwich Gallery. London Glee and Madrigal Union. 8.30.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MR. HALLIWELL, who seems to hold heartily to his monster project for beautifying and utilizing the ground at Stratford, rendered sacred by Shakespeare, has published a prospectus of his scheme, setting it forth in all its details. Among the provisions is a very remarkable one:

If any one individual subscribes 10,000*l.*, or upwards, to the fund, the first person subscribing that sum in one payment shall have the option of selecting the design for the buildings to be erected for the Library and Museum, provided that such design belongs to the architecture of the Shakesperian period, and that it can be carried out with the funds in hand at the time it is selected.

In answer to criticisms, Mr. Halliwell does not think the supposition absurd that, in a land where people are found to expend large sums on founding institutions, bishoprics, and the like, more than one may be found to subscribe 10,000*l.* to his scheme. The answer to this is that it is precisely because it is *his* scheme that no one is likely to give 10,000*l.* towards it. It is only on behalf of *their own* schemes that men expend such sums of money.

Mr. G. W. Martin has invited 2000 soldiers from the various garrisons to a grand performance of Handel's oratorio "The Messiah," to be given by the above society on Thursday next, Dec. 12, at Exeter Hall. The chorus, numbering about 700—the largest ever employed in connection with an orchestra in this case numbering 100 instruments—will, it is expected, give one of the finest performances of the oratorio ever heard. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a host of other military officers of the highest standing have offered their patronage and support. This is the first of a series of concerts Mr. Martin proposes to give during the winter to the soldiers quartered in London, with a view of creating a taste for choral music among the men; thus providing them with one great means of rational amusement during their many hours of leisure.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured the performance given by the University Amateur Dramatic Club (A.D.C.) with his presence. The pieces played on this occasion were: "Used Up," a new burlesque specially written for the occasion by Mr. F. C. Burnand, called "Alonzo the Brave; or, Faust and the Fair Imogene," and the farce of "To Paris and Back for 5*l.*," in which Mr. Q. Twiss played the hero *Snuzzle*. The scenery in the burlesque, which was painted by Messrs. Powell and Bouverie, assisted by members of the club, elicited great applause.

With reference to Her Majesty's Theatre, plenty of rumour is afloat. One is, that a very enterprising Spanish manager, backed by a wealthy "agent de change," will open early in the season with a startling opera, supported by an unusually attractive and efficient corps—the majority quite unknown to the British public. Another story, of still wider currency, is to the effect that first-rate performances in the equine, monkey, and canine line are positively arranged, to be leavened with an infusion of the necromancer's art. Well, considering the dexterous conjuring that has been carried on lately in this once celebrated temple of the Muses, we should take for choice the latter notion.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley is expected to preside at the annual general meeting of the Vocal Association during the present month. His Lordship, who is always a liberal patron of the fine arts, has contributed greatly to the success of this society since he has consented to become the president, by the establishment of the annual *conversazioni*, which is cer-

tainly one of the most brilliant and interesting of the season. The society commences its rehearsals for the season 1862, under the direction of M. Benedict, immediately after the general meeting is held.

The *Era* states that the testimonial to Mr. Charles Kean amounts in subscriptions to nearly 2000*l.*, and that it will be presented to Mr. C. Kean, in London, early in the ensuing year. Why a testimonial to Mr. Charles Kean?

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY is again open to the public in Great George-street, Westminster. The rooms have been improved by repainting, and by a slight addition of furniture. Several portraits have also been added, which are of considerable public interest, and "men of their time," and of all times, are beginning to crowd the walls. Whitefield, the celebrated open-air preacher, is seen in a well-painted picture by Wollaston, addressing his congregation from a low pulpit, at the foot of which is seated a graceful young woman, whose dress, colouring, and simplicity of manner forcibly remind the spectator of Hogarth. The violent attitude of the preacher contrasts effectively with that of a larger and more important picture, recently acquired, of John Wesley, who exhorts instead of denouncing, and whose calm soft eye becomes additionally impressive after the mild and irregular look of his associate and wandering contemporary. John Wesley is seen in the vigour of his life, at the age of sixty-three. His long brown hair is parted in the centre, and flows down on each side of the face, giving an expression partly Miltonic, and in some degree approaching the type adopted by early painters in representations of the Saviour. It is totally unlike the portraits of Wesley that are usually seen. The picture, painted by Hone, is well authenticated. It came from the family of the Wesleys, and has been engraved by Bland. The figure is the size of life, nearly a whole length, and standing, as if preaching, at the foot of a tree. His left hand grasps a prayer-book, and the right is gently raised towards Heaven. Both Whitefield and Wesley wear the same kind of black gown and bands, but the character is totally different. A fine marble bust of Lord Stowell, formerly in Doctors'-commons, has also been added to the collection. A very spirited and well painted portrait of Sir Richard Arkwright, by Wright, of Derby, has been placed by the side of his old friend Dr. Darwin. The picture is very well known by various engravings from it. It was, in fact, presented by Arkwright to Dr. Darwin in friendly acknowledgment. The gallery is steadily, although slowly, increasing, and the trustees have of late mainly depended upon the funds placed at their disposal. The last donation they received was a portrait of the celebrated George, Lord Lyttelton, presented by his descendant, the present Lord. The gallery now contains 133 portraits in busts and paintings.

The *Correspondance Littéraire* says: The present year will be a good one for the museums. Shortly before the arrival of the Campana collection at Marseilles, the antiquities collected in Syria, in the explorations made under the direction of M. Renan, reached Toulon. They occupy 150 cases, and are to be shown, like the Campana collection, in the Exhibition Palace. Another collection of antiquities, formed in Thessaly by M. Heuzey, of the school of Athens, and M. Daumet, architect in the school at Rome, and which fill fifty cases, are likewise to be exhibited at the same place. By the end of the year the models which are being taken of the bas-reliefs of Trajan's column will be added to the said collections. M. Pietra Rosa, who had been appointed by the Emperor keeper of the Palace of the Cæsars at Rome, has commenced the preparatory measures for making excavations in the part of the Farnese gardens which occupy the sites of the palaces of Augustus and Tiberius, and of the house which, according to tradition, was that of Romulus, and which is known to have existed down to the latter times of the Roman Empire. The numerous excavations which have already been made in these extensive grounds, prove that the edifices referred to stood in completely different positions from those described by archaeologists, and among them by Bianchini, Nibby, and Canina. They prove, also, contrary to rumours which got into circulation when the Emperor made the purchase, that no excavations had been made in the said part of the gardens, and consequently the discovery of a considerable number of antiquities may be expected.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday, the 30th ult., St. Andrew's-day, the Fellows of the Royal Society assembled in considerable numbers to hear their late President, Sir Benjamin Brodie, deliver his farewell address on retiring from the chair. The attention with which the eminent surgeon's words were listened to marked the feelings of respect and admiration for his character that prevails among the society over whom he has so well presided. After the delivery of the medals the meeting proceeded to ballot for council and officers for the ensuing year, and the following were declared duly elected:—President, Major-General E. Sabine, R.A., D.C.L., LL.D.; Treasurer, W. Allen Miller, M.D., LL.D.; Secretaries, W. Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., Mr. G. G. Stokes, M.A., D.C.L.; Foreign Secretary, Mr. W. H. Miller, M.A.; other members of the Council, Mr. J. C. Adams, M.A., D.C.L., Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., B. G. Babington, M.D., Sir B. C. Brodie, D.C.L., Mr. G. B. Buckton, W. B. Carpenter, M.D., Sir Philip de Malpas G. Egerton, W. Fairbairn, LL.D., Captain D. Galton, R.E., Mr. W. R. Grove, M.A., Q.C., Mr. J. Hopkins, M.A., LL.D., Mr. John Lubbock, Mr. James Paget, Mr. J. Prestwich, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, M.A., and Mr. J. Tyndall. The anniversary dinner of the fellows and their friends was held at St. James's-hall. Among those who sat down to table were—General Sabine, the President elect; Dr. Sharpey, Professor Stokes, and Professor W. H. Miller, the secretaries; Dr. W. A. Miller, the newly-elected treasurer of the society; the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A., Sir R. Murchison, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. Richmond, Sir John

Hansler, General Boileau, Admiral Fitz-Roy, Dr. Carpenter, Professor Sylvester, Dr. Gladstone, Dr. Odling, Professor Adams, Sir H. Rawlinson, Colonel Lefroy, Mr. Tite, and Mr. Gassiot.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Monthly meeting, Dec. 2, Wm. Pole, Esq., M.A. F.R.S., Treas. and V.P. in the chair. James Bass, Esq., Rev. George Bowes Macilwain, B.A., David Ricardo, Esq. were elected members.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—November 28; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the chair. Dr. William Smith, the well-known editor of the classical dictionaries and other works, was elected a Fellow. Mr. Botfield exhibited a silver medal of the Restoration. On the obverse occurs the head of Charles II. in the centre of the branches of an oak, and on the reverse the royal arms. Mr. Botfield also exhibited a photograph of an inscription discovered at Wroxeter, which he presented to the Society. The Secretary resorted to the exhibition at the previous meeting by Mr. Angell, of the warrant to imprison the Duke of Buckingham in the tower, and read some further illustrative particulars gathered from Clarendon's History. Mr. Pritchett exhibited a curious steel lock, which he considered to be French of about the year 1620. On lifting up the outer plate, a name boldly engraved in large letters appears, being that of one Lucotte. Mr. Pritchett also exhibited a manuscript book of offices. Upon the first page is written, "H. Savile 18 August 1610." Among the names of officers mentioned, occur those of Sir Edward Coke and Lord Bacon. Mr. Steinman exhibited an inventory of goods at Chevening and Herstmonceux, valued at the death of Henry, Lord Dacre. Mr. Lennard exhibited an exemplification of a common recovery of the time of Henry VIII.; a seal of Henry VII. is attached. Mr. Steinman exhibited two general pardons relating to the Lennard Family. The first is to John Lennard, bearing the great seal of Elizabeth. The second to Samson Lennard, bearing the great seal of James I. Mr. Laurence's communication on the votive crown from Guarrazar, the reading of which was commenced at the previous meeting, was resumed, and the Secretary read the second and concluding part, being the Spanish official account of the treasure.

On Monday last Professor Pepper, the able director of the Polytechnic Institution, introduced the following novelties into the programme, all of which bid fair to add materially to the attractions of this popular institution, in the way of both amusement and instruction, two new lectures by Professor J. H. Pepper, F.C.S., A. Inst. C.E., entitled "The Iron Age" and the Science of the Armstrong, Whitworth, and other Rifled Guns, illustrated with experiments—also with pictures, diagrams, and photographs, shown by the Oxy-Hydrogen Light on the largest scale. Entirely new series of Dissolving Views, with descriptive lecture, by James D. Malcolm, Esq., illustrating the Navies, Dockyards, and Iron-clad War Steamers, the *Warrior* and *La Gloire* of England and France, copied from the drawings of J. L. Pickering, Esq., whose delineations of war ships, &c., are so well-known. Third new series of photographs by Messrs. Birnstingl, of the International Exhibition of 1862, showing the progress of the building to the present time.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Royal Geographical. 8½. Latest Explorations in Africa, by Livingstone and May, Speke and Grant, Petherick, Penny, &c.
Medical. 8½. Dr. Cockle, "On some points connected with the Past and Present History of Diabetes; and on a less common form of death in this disease."
TUES. Civil Engineers. 8. Discussion upon Mr. Bailey Denton's paper, "On the Discharge of Underdrainage, and its Effect on the Arterial Channels and Outfalls of the Country."
Royal Medical and Chirurgical. 8½.
Syro-Egyptian. 7½. 1. Mr. Samuel Sharpe, "Three Fetters from a Religious Recluse in the Temple of Serapis, in Memphis, addressed to Ptolemy Philometor." 2. Mr. C. E. Harle and Dr. Hincks, "On an Assyrian Cylinder in the British Museum."
Zoological. 9.
WED. Society of Arts. 8. Mr. Thomas Baker, "On Railway Management, from the Traveller's Point of View."
Royal Society of Literature. 4½.
British Archaeological. 8½. Rev. Mr. Hartshorne "On Domestic Life in the reign of Edward I., from the Household Expense Book of Bogo de Clare." Mr. Pettigrew "On Ogham Inscriptions."
THURS. Antiquaries. 8½.
Royal. 8½.
Philological. 8.
FRI. Astronomical. 8.
SAT. Royal Asiatic. 3.
Botanic. ¼ before 4.

OBITUARY.

BRANT, JAMES, C.B., late her Majesty's Consul at Damascus, died at Cliftonville, Brighton, a few days since, suddenly of disease of the heart. The deceased was appointed Vice-Consul at Trebizond in 1830, and made a journey through Persia in 1832, to promote the extension of British trade. In 1834 he was ordered to visit the Turco-Georgian frontier to ascertain what acquisition of territory Russia had made there by the treaty of Adrianople; after which he continued his journey through Asia Minor, to learn the resources of the country in reference to the extension of trade. In 1836 he was appointed Consul at Erzeroom, and in 1838 made a tour through Koordistan to report on the resources and state of the country. In 1842 he was sent to Byazid, in company of a Russian officer, to witness the withdrawal of the Turkish army to Erzeroom from the Turko-Persian frontier, while members of the British and Russian missions in Persia witnessed the return to Tabrez of the Persian army assembled at Khoi. He was present at Erzeroom during the Russian war, when Armenia was invaded and Kars besieged by a Russian army; was transferred to Damascus in December, 1855, but did not quit Erzeroom until September, 1856, after the conclusion of peace.

GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, barrister-at-law, author, and fine art critic of this journal, died at his house, 6, Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea, on Saturday last, of scarlet fever. Mr. Gilchrist was only in the 35th year of his age. By his "Life of Etty" he entered upon a career which promised to raise him to eminence in the literature of the fine arts—a promise which seemed likely to be partly redeemed by the appearance of his forthcoming "Life of Blake," when death thus suddenly cut him off. A further account of him will be found elsewhere in these columns. In him the public has lost a zealous servant, and we a very valued contributor and dear friend.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER

A LONGER LIST of new books and reprints entered at Stationers'-hall than we print this week, has not occurred in this, nor, perhaps, in any former year. Many are trifling enough, but there is more than an ordinary proportion of books which excite expectation. We have Volumes I. and II. of Mr. Dyer's History of Modern Europe; Mr. Finlay's History of the Greek Revolution; and the Rev. G. W. Cox's Tale of the Great Persian War, adapted from Herodotus. Sir Archibald Alison, in three volumes, writes the Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart; and, in one, Mr. J. Lemuel Chester that of John Rogers, "the compiler of the first authorised English Bible, the pioneer of the English Reformation, and its first martyr." Dr. Percy's long looked for manual of Metallurgy at last appears. Mr. J. D. Morel adds to the number of his metaphysical works, an "Introduction to Mental Philosophy on the Inductive Method." The Rev. W. Holt Beever, as an amateur farmer, publishes Notes from his Diary on Fields and Cattle. Mr. and Mrs. "Hodgson give an account of Japan derived from a residence at Nagasaki and Hakodate in 1859-60; and Mr. Westgarth, the most approved of writers on Australia, an account of the Rise, Progress, and Present Condition of the Colonies in that continental island. Mrs. Alfred Gatty has been on a trip to Ireland, and turns her experience into a book for children, entitled "The Old Folks from Home." The Rev. J. M. Rodwell's new translation of the Koran, with the Suras arranged in chronological order, is likely to tempt many readers to make their first acquaintance with Mahomet as an author. The Rev. H. B. Wilson, of "Essays and Reviews" fame, writes an introduction to "An Examination, by a Lay Member of the Church of England, of Prevalent Opinions on the Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," which is not likely to pass unnoticed. The Rev. Dr. Eadie, one of the most prolific of Scottish writers, has prepared an Ecclesiastical Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of Christian Antiquities and Sects. Among books adapted for Christmas, we observe an illustrated edition of Michael Scott's evergreen "Tom Cringle's Log," and the "Victoria Regia," a literary album, edited by Miss Procter, and printed by Miss Faithfull at the Victoria Press. Curiously enough, the week yields us two translations of Homer's Odyssey, one from Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, and one from Messrs. Longman and Co., one from an Oxford and the other from a Cambridge man; the first by Mr. Philip S. Worsley, in the Spenserian stanza, and the second by Dean Alford, in Hendecasyllable verse. Two volumes from Mr. John Hollingshead's ready pen appear, one on "Underground London" and the other "Rough Diamonds, a Story Book." In photographs, we have a facsimile of Gray's Manuscript of his Elegy in a Country Churchyard, in four sheets; and Turner's thirty drawings composing his Liber Studiorum. Miss Braddon contributes "Lady Lisle," an original novel, to Messrs. Ward and Lock's Shilling Library, and Messrs. Hurst and Blackett publish "White and Black," a tale of the Southern States. Three novels reprinted from the magazines may close this list: "Norman Sinclair," by Professor Aytoun, from *Blackwood*; "The Seven Sons of Mammon," by Mr. Sala, from *Temple Bar*, and "Good for Nothing, or All Down Hill," by Mr. G. J. Whyte Melville, from *Fraser*.

Messrs. Longman and Co.'s "Notes on Books" for this quarter is not very rich in promise. Not to name books which have been announced before, we have named as forthcoming the seventh volume of Mr. Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire; Tales of the Greek Gods and Heroes, by the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A.; Brialmont and Gleig's Life of Wellington, abridged from the larger work and condensed into one compact volume, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig; "Records of the Ministry of the Rev. E. T. March Phillips," by Mrs. Gordon, who, as Miss Brewster, was the author of a very popular work—"My Life and What Shall I Do With It?"—a volume of miscellaneous biographies, by the Rev. Erskine Neale, with the title of "Sunsets and Sunshine," which may mean anything, but which in this case will cover sketches of the Hungarian Count Batthyani, the fourth Duke of Richmond, Lola Montes, the Duke of Dorset, Huskisson, the Marchioness of Salisbury, William Hone, the Balmats of Chamouni, Daniel Webster, and others; Felix Mendelssohn's Letters from Italy and Switzerland, translated by Lady Wallace; a critical and historical Manual of English Literature, by Mr. Thomas Arnold; and a treatise on the Law of Storms, by Professor Dove, of Berlin, translated, with its author's sanction and assistance, by Mr. R. H. Scott. Professor Max Muller's Lectures on the Science of Language will appear in a second edition in a few days; and Dr. Latham's Dictionary, founded on the last edition of Johnson's, will commence a monthly issue in parts with January, and will be completed in two quarto volumes.

Mr. Bentley's annual trade-sale and dinner came off in the Albion, Aldersgate-street, on Monday, last week. About 1000 copies of the second volume of Dean Hook's "Archbishops of Canterbury," 650 of the fourth, fifth, and sixth of Mrs. Delany's "Autobiography," 750 of Consul Hodgson's "Nagasaki and Hakodate," and 1500 of Francatelli's "Cookery," were sold. For other books there was a more moderate demand. Mr. Mudie only took 250 of Dean Hook's second volume, against 1000 of his first; but Mr. Mudie has ceased to speculate in

large numbers, and now purchases books as he finds the public demand. The price of the second instalment of Mrs. Delany's Memoirs is raised from 42s. to 50s., the first price having been found unremunerative. The trade seemed shy of Mommsen's Rome, but no doubt they only wait to hear the opinions of the press. Several remainders were sold and brought good prices. "East Lynne," Mrs. Wood's novel, has been a great success in Mr. Bentley's hands this season.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson will sell off by auction, the late Dr. Bandinel's rare and extensive collection of books and tracts, illustrative of the times of Charles I., the Commonwealth, the Restoration, and Charles II. The catalogue describes nearly a thousand lots, comprising some twenty editions of the Eikon Basilicon, Proclamations of Charles I., Monk, and Montrose; a host of pamphlets by and concerning Laud, Strafford, Prynne, Milton, Salmasius, Lilburn, the Levellers, Astrologer Lilly, and others, who moved in those stormy days; lots of Masques, Pageants, and other Royal Entertainments; Civil-war pamphlets and news-letters, the precursors of newspapers; a large number of prose and poetical broadsides of extreme rarity; and an unique volume containing forty-five engravings of various members of the Stuart family, and specially of Charles I. and his household. We anticipate a large attendance at the sale-room in Wellington-street, for scarcely any English collector of historical literature will be able to read the catalogue without finding something to desire.

The flood-gates of typography, of wood-engraving, and ornamentation of every kind, are to be opened—indeed, are now open—to inundate the illustrious youth of France with gift-books in science, natural history, travels, and the lightest literature. The "Feuilleton" of the *Journal général de l'Imprimerie*, &c. of the 30th November, is dedicated entirely to announcements of works of this class, and, judging by specimens, those books must be very pretty, and such as good papas and mammas may place without hesitation in the hands of their offspring. We certainly admire the specimens of the woodcuts we have seen. In other departments of literature there is not much to comment on. We may mention, however, "La Maison Blanche," of Mme. E. de Pressensée, a good book for readers of all classes—warm, picturesque, generous in sentiment, solid in its morality. There has appeared, in the beautiful Elzevir style of typography, a second volume of the "Vie de la reine Anne de Bretagne, femme des rois de France Charles VIII. and Louis XII.," by M. Le Roux de Lincy. Anne of Brittany died at Blois, in an old chamber of the château. She was there embalmed by the surgeons, and her heart was taken to St. Denis. Anne, in her time, was a great patroness of men of letters and poets, and by these her death was greatly lamented.

One or two important sales come off in Paris this month. On the 19th and 20th there will be exposed a collection of Elzevirs, and editions of the old French poets; on the 21st, a collection of Latin, French, and Italian books of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, rare and curious, on military art, calligraphy, fencing, equitation, music, dancing, heraldry, &c. M. du Cassu, author of the "Memoirs of King Jerome," produces the first volume of an "Anecdotal History of the Theatre in France," confined, in this volume, to the French Theatre, the Opera, Opera-Comique, the Vaudeville, &c.

AN ARTICLE in the *Edinburgh Review* for January last, entitled "Church Expansion and Liturgical Revision," has been reprinted by Messrs. Longman and Co., and its extensive gratuitous circulation undertaken by an association which has been formed "To promote the Expansion and enlarged Comprehensiveness of the National Church by means of Neutrality on Non-essential Points of Doctrine."

THE COTTON LORD, a novel in three volumes, is announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The tenth of Messrs. Macmillan's Tracts for Priests and People will bear the general title of "Politics, Ancient and Modern," and, in addition to Sir Edward Strachey's article on the Prophets of the Old Testament, will contain one by the Rev. F. D. Maurice on the question, Do Kings reign by the Grace of God? and the King of Prussia's coronation speech.

MR. Wm. TEGG will this month publish new editions of Young's Night Thoughts, with a life of the author by Dr. Doran; Pilgrim's Progress; Chesterfield's Letters; the Girl's Own Book; Major's Cicero; and Mangall's Questions.

MR. P. S. KING, of 34, Parliament-street, has nearly ready for issue his annual "Handbook of the Court, Peerage, and House of Commons," which, for its comprehensiveness, clearness, and accuracy, grows in public favour year by year.

THE EDITION OF PILGRIM'S PROGRESS announced by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will not appear with copies of old-fashioned cuts as at first proposed, but simply with Mr. Holman Hunt's vignette.

THE HEREFORD TIMES, two months ago, encouraged by success, changed from a weekly to a twice-a-week issue. The proprietor now discovers that he has made a mistake and will return this month to a weekly publication. The Times circulates among an extensive agricultural population, and the trouble of sending long distances to booksellers for the paper twice instead of once a week, or paying two postages instead of one, was not at all relished by them, and caused great dissatisfaction. This experience of the Hereford Times affords a warning to newspapers similarly situated, who may contemplate a similar change.

THE LIGHTS OF THE WILL O' THE WISP, translated from the German by Lady Maxwell Wallace, will be published immediately as a child's book, by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

ONE HUNDRED PHOTOGRAPHS, chiefly illustrative of military life and native character and habits, by Capt. Allan N. Scott, M.A., is announced under the title of "Sketches in India," by Messrs. Lovell Reeve and Co.

"THE AMBULANCE SURGEON," or, Practical Observation on Gun-shot Wounds, by Mr. T. W. Nunn and Mr. A. M. Edwards, is preparing for publication by Messrs. A. and C. Black.

WIESELER'S CHRONOLOGICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE FOUR GOSPELS, translated by the Rev. E. Venables, M.A., is announced by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

A SELECTION FROM THE UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE OF Madame de Stael and the Grand Duchess Louise of Saxe Weimar, from 1800 to 1817, together with a letter to Bonaparte, First Consul, and another to Napoleon, Emperor, will be published immediately by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT'S "History of the Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages" will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall this month. The work will be illustrated from illuminations in contemporary manuscripts and other sources.

MR. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS'S History of the Opera in Italy, France, England, Germany, and Russia, from its origin in Italy down to our own times, will be published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. in the course of a few days.

MR. THOMAS HOOD is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., as the illustrator of two ladies' books they are about to publish—"Chrysalis," by Mrs. Broderip, and "Garden Fables, or Flowers of Speech," by Mrs. Medhurst.

"THE WOMAN WITH THE YELLOW HAIR, and other Modern Mysteries," chiefly from *Household Words*, are being reprinted by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MISS NIGHTINGALE is reported to be writing another book.

THE REV. J. M. NEALE has in the press, in four volumes, a "History of the Catholic Church, from the day of Pentecost to the present time, which Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., will publish.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU has a work in the press entitled "A Mirror of America, or Political Analogies across the Atlantic."

"CANADA: Why we Live in it, and Why we Like it," by Mrs. Coplestone, will be published by Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn next week.

JOINT-STOCK NEWSPAPER SPECULATION.—A meeting of the shareholders of the "Law Newspaper Company, Limited" (which was formed in 1856 with a capital of 6,000*l.*, to establish *The Solicitor's Journal and Weekly Reporter*) has been called for the purpose of winding-up the concern. The printed circular convening the meeting states that the experiment had not been successful—the whole of the capital having been expended, still leaving "a considerable sum of money to be provided for by the Company." So much for joint-stock newspaper speculation.

MR. ROONEY *versus* MR. W. B. KELLY, DUBLIN PUBLISHERS.—In May last Mr. Rooney sued for an injunction in the Court of Chancery to restrain Mr. Kelly from publishing an edition of Virgil's *Æneid*, the notes to which, he contended, were his property. In 1855 Mr. Rooney employed Mr. J. S. Mongan to translate Virgil into English prose, and the work, in his hands, sold well. Early in 1860, Mr. Kelly purchased the stereotype plates of Mr. Pickering's Virgil, and engaged Mr. Mongan to write for it a series of notes; and he, to make his task easy, drew largely on his former labours on Mr. Rooney's edition. When Mr. Kelly's edition appeared, Mr. Rooney justly remonstrated with Mr. Kelly about the infringement of his copyright, but without effect, and was driven to Chancery for protection. After various delays, during which Mr. Kelly was ordered to keep an account of all sales of the contested work, Judge O'Brien delivered judgment this week. He said the court was asked whether they would lay down the proposition that because an author had written a work on a particular subject, and sells the copyright to a publisher, the author was thereby precluded from ever writing any other book on the same subject. He did not lay down any such proposition, but the question would be whether the second publication was fairly a new or original book, or a reproduction of the former one. Now it was admitted that several passages in the second book were identical with several in the first, and they were not quoted in the only way quotations are allowable, as illustrations or for criticism. Mr. Justice Hayes concurred in the opinion of Judge O'Brien, and thought that Mr. Mongan having sold the translation to Mr. Rooney, and thus parted with the copyright, had no right to invade that copyright by publishing the same translation, either in the whole or in part. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald likewise concurring, judgment was given for Mr. Rooney, with costs.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—I. and J. Moore, Birmingham and Liverpool, booksellers.

Longley and Milnes, Leeds, musicellers.

BANKRUPTS.—Samuel Palmer, printer, 36, Oak Village, Kentish-town, London, Dec. 13, at one.

James Powell, printer and stationer, Mitcham, Surrey, Dec. 24, at twelve. Solicitors, Dynes and Harvey, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Drummond, Robinson, and Tilt, Croydon, Surrey.

William Shore, clerk, *Sun* newspaper office, Strand, London, Dec. 16, at twelve.

George Diamond, dealer in stationery, Gosport, Hampshire, Dec. 9, at eleven, at Winchester.

John Mather, musiceller, tobacconist, stationer, and newsagent, late of Warrington, Lancashire, Dec. 12, at eleven. Solicitor, Horner, Manchester.

Henry Walkinshaw, engraver, Birmingham, Dec. 10, at eleven. Solicitor, Foster, Birmingham.

Charles Vandrant, stationer, Stratford, Essex, Dec. 18, at half-past eleven. Solicitors, Sydney and Sons, Finsbury-circus.

Rudolph Hirschfeld, printer, 48, Clifton-street, Finsbury, Middlesex, Dec. 16, at ten. Solicitor, Preston, Broad-street-buildings.

Joseph Bridgen, stationer, Wolverhampton, Dec. 20, at eleven. Solicitors, Underhill, Wolverhampton; and James and Knight, Birmingham.

LAST EXAMINATIONS.—Thomas Haddingham, law stationer, Crescent, Jewin-street, city, Jan. 2, at half-past twelve.

Ellis Tootill, letterpress-printer, engraver, &c., Manchester, Dec. 16, at twelve.

E. W. Meredith, law stationer's assistant, Hulme, Lancashire, Dec. 12, at half-past ten.

John Sanderson, law stationer, Cheetham, Lancashire, Dec. 12, at half-past ten.

D. C. Browne, publisher of music, late of Seacombe, Cheshire, Dec. 3, at ten.

C. J. Josland, printer, Exeter, Dec. 31, at eleven.

W. Quarumby, bookseller, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dec. 17, at twelve.

P. H. Smith, bookseller, Westminster-bridge-road, Dec. 24, at eleven.

CERTIFICATE to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on the day of meeting.—Dec. 27, O. F. Owers, Sussex-terrace, Westbourne-grove, Paddington, Middlesex, bookseller and stationer.

THE *Union* newspaper has changed its publisher and removed from the Strand to 32, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, 11th December, and following days, a collection of books from various libraries, including duplicates from the Royal Agricultural Society's library.

By Mr. J. C. STEVENS, at 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on Thursday, 12th December, the library of the late Professor Henfrey, Lecturer on Botany at King's College.

By Mr. HODGSON, in Chancery-lane, on Tuesday, 10th December, and following days, 30,000 volumes of modern books, of all sorts, bound and inquires, the stock of religious publications of a bookseller, &c.

PAST SALES.

Messrs. SOTHEY and WILKINSON, on six days from Thursday, 28th November, to Wednesday, 4th December, have been engaged in selling off the library of the late Edmund Treherne, Esq. Amongst the lots sold may be mentioned:

Annual Register (Dodsley's), from its commencement in 1758 to 1859, 103 vols., and 3 vols. of Indexes, together 106 vols. 13*l.* 5*s.*

Beauties of England, Wales, and Scotland, by Britton, Brayley, Nightingale, Rees, and Forsyth, 31 vols. Royal 8vo. 1801. 9*l.* 10*s.*

Chalmers (Alex.) General Biographical Dictionary, 32 vols. 1812-17. 5*l.*

Archæologia; or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, vols. 1 to 25. 1770-1834. 9*l.* 12*s.*

Britton (J.) Architectural Antiquities of the following Fourteen English Cathedrals, viz., Bristol, Canterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Salisbury, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, York, a subscriber's set; large paper proofs, bound separately in 14 vols. 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Britton (J.) Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, 5 vols. complete, fine plates; proofs, a subscription copy. 1807-26. 9*l.* 12*s.*

Dugdale (Sir W.) Monasticon Anglicanum; or, a History of the Abbies and other Monasteries, Hospitals, Frieries, and Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, with their dependencies in England and Wales, translated and edited; with large additions by Caley, Bandinel, and Ellis, 8 vols.; numerous plates of Ecclesiastical edifices by John Coney. 1817-30. The history of the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, written by the same author, and enlarged by Sir H. Ellis, printed and bound uniformly, sold with this lot. 25*l.* 10*s.*

Froissart (Sir John) Chronicles of England, France, and adjoining Countries, from the reign of Edward II. to the Coronation of Henry IV., Translated by Col. Johnes, 5 vols.; original Hafod edition. 1803. 6*l.*

Gell and Gandy, Pompeiana and Pompeii, showing the result of Excavations to 1830, both series, 3 vols.; plates. 1817-32. 6*l.* 10*s.*

Grose (Fr.) Antiquities of England and Wales, including the Supplement, 8 vols.; Scotland and Ireland, 4 vols.; together 12 vols. 1783, &c. 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Gentleman's Magazine, from its commencement in 1731 to April, 1861, with Nichol's Indexes, 5 vols.; Stace's List of Plates, 1731 to 1807, 1807-13, 175 vols., i.e., 1731 to 1846; whole bound in calf gilt, the remainder in half calf (12), and (26) in Nos., numerous Plates, together 213 vols. 24*l.*

Hakluyt (R.) Collection of the Early Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries made by the English Nation, with additions, edited by R. H. Evans, 5 vols. 1809. 10*l.*

Hogarth (W.) Graphic Works, from the original Plates as restored by James Heath, with Biographical Essay and Explanation of the Plates by John Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.; half green morocco, g.e., atlas size. 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Hume and Smollett, History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Death of George II., 16 vols.; portraits of the monarchs and emblematical woodcuts. Scholey's fine edition on large thick paper, russet. Wallis, 1805. 3*l.* 6*s.*

Mechanics Magazine, from its commencement, Aug. 30, 1823, to Dec. 25, 1858, complete in 69 vols. 8vo. with continuatory Numbers, in quarto, to April 26, 1861, 48 vols. half calf, remainder unbound. 1823-61. 6*l.* 10*s.*

Nichols (J.) Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, 10 vols. in 9, portraits, 1812-15; Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, edited by J. and J. Bowyer and Nichols, 8 vols. 1817-58. 8*l.* 8*s.*

Lysons (D.) Environs of London, an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets within 20 Miles of that Capital, with Supplement and History of the Parishes in Middlesex at a further distance from Town, 7 vols. 1796-1811. 6*l.*

Watt (R., M.D.) Bibliotheca Britannica; or, a General Index to British and Foreign Literature, 4 vols., calf. Edinburgh, 1824. 5*l.* 6*s.*

Turner (J. M. W.) Picturesque Delineations of the Southern Coast of England, the plates engraved by W. B. Cooke and G. Cooke, complete in 16 parts. Large paper proofs in the original wrappers, imp. 4to. 1819. 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

ABOUT—The Round of Wrong. By E. About (The Shilling Volume Library). Fcp 8vo swd 1*s.* Ward and Lock.

AIMARD—The Gold Seekers. By G. Aimard. New edit. with illustrations, fcp 8vo cl 3*s.* 6*d.* Ward and Lock.

AIMARD—The Indian Chief: the Story of a Revolution. By G. Aimard. New edit. with illustrations, fcp 8vo cl 3*s.* 6*d.* Ward and Lock.

ART JOURNAL (The), 1861. New Series. Vol. VII. Royal 4to cl 3*s.* 6*d.* J. S. Virtue.

ADAMS—The Cherry-Stones; or, the Force of Conscience. By the Rev. W. Adams. 6th edit fcp 8vo cl 2*s.* Routledge and Co.

AWAY from Home; or, Lights and Scenes in other Lands: a Book for the Young. Fcp 8vo cl 2*s.* Book Society.

ATCKBURN—The Practice of the High Court of Chancery, as altered by Recent Statutes. 7th Edit. carefully revised. By H. Atckburn. Parts II., III., and IV. in 1 vol 8vo cl 11*s.* complete 8vo cl 23*s.* Wildy and Sons.

ATYMER—Memoirs of a Lady in Waiting. By Mrs. F. Aylmer (The Shilling Volume Library). Fcp 8vo swd 1*s.* Ward and Lock.

ATTOUN—Norman Sinclair. By W. Edmonstone Attoun. 3 vols cr 8vo cl 3*s.* 6*d.* William Blackwood and Sons.

BAKER—The Circle of Knowledge: a Scientific Class-Book. By Chas. Baker. Illustrated. Gradation 4. Fcp 8vo cl 4*s.* 6*d.* Wertheim and Co.

BALLANTYNE—The Gorilla Hunters: a Tale of the Wilds of Africa. By R. M. Ballantyne. Fcp 8vo cl 5*s.* T. Nelson and Sons.

BAND (The) of Hope Review. Vol. for 1861. New Series. Royal 4to swd 1*s.* Office.

BANIM—Peep o' Day; or, Savourneen Deelish. By John Banim. (Parlour Library, Vol. 235.) Fcp 8vo bds 2*s.* C. H. Clarke.

BANNTATNE—Guide to the Examinations for Promotion of Regimental Officers in the Infantry (Two Parts). Part I: Rank of Lieutenant. By Brevet-Major J. M. Bannatne. Cr 8vo swd 5*s.* Smith, Elder, and Co.

BEEVER—Notes on Fields and Cattle, from the Diary of an Amateur Farmer: to which is appended a Prize Essay on Time of Entry on Farms, reprinted by permission from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. By the Rev. W. Hilt Beever, M.A. Illust cr 8vo cl 6*s.* Chapman and Hall.

Book (The) and its Mission. Edited by L. N. R. Vol. VI. 1861. 8vo cl plain, 4s; gilt edges, 4s 6d. W. Kent and Co.

BOWMAN—The Castaways. By Miss Bowman. New edit fep 8vo cl 3s. 6d. Routledge and Co.

BRADDOCK—The Lady Lisle. By M. E. Braddock. (The Shilling Volume Library.) Fep 8vo swd 1s. Ward and Lock.

BRIDGES—Exposition of Psalm CXIX. By the Rev. C. Bridges. 21th edit, 12mo cl 5s. Seeley and Co.

BRIDGES—Hints to Mothers on Home Education. By F. Bridges. Fep 8vo cl 5s. G. Philip and Son.

BRIEF (A) Examination of Prevalent Opinions on the Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. By a Lay Member of the Church of England. With an Introduction by Henry Bristow Wilson, B.D., Vicar of Great Staughton, Hunts. 1 vol 8vo cl 8s 6d. Longman and Co.

BRIGHT—Romantic Incidents in the Lives of Naturalists and celebrated Travellers. By C. L. Brightwell. Fep 8vo cl 3s 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

BRITISH (The) Workman. Vol. for 1861. Imp 4to swd 1s 6d. Office.

BROAD—Shadows on Life's Pathway. By the Author of "Doing and Suffering." New edit 12mo cl 5s. Seeley and Co.

BROOK—Home Memories. By Mrs. Carey Brook. New edit 12mo cl 5s. Seeley and Co.

BROOKER—Tiny Tadpole, and other Tales. By Frances Freeling Broderip. Illustrated. Royal 16mo cl 3s 6d plain, 4s 6d coloured. Griffith and Farran.

CASTLEREAGH—STEWART—Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Chas. Stewart, the 2nd and 3rd Marquesses of Londonderry; with Annals of Contemporary Events in which they bore a part, from the original Papers of the Family. By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. 3 vols 8vo cl 4s. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

CATALOGUE (A) of the MSS. preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press. Vol. IV. 8vo cl 20s. G. Cox.

CHARLESWORTH—The Ministry of Life. By M. L. Charlesworth. New edit 12mo cl 5s. Seeley and Co.

CHESTERFIELD'S Advice to his Son. New edit 32mo cl 1s 6d. W. Tegg.

CHILD—The Girl's Own Book. By Mrs. Child. New edit 12mo cl gilt 4s 6d. W. Tegg.

CHILDREN'S Friend (The). Vol. for 1861. Small 4to bds 1s 6d. Seeley and Co.

CHRISTIAN'S (The) Penny Magazine and Friend of the People. Vol. XVI., 1861. 12mo cl 1s 6d. John Snow.

CHURCHMAN'S (The) Monthly Penny Magazine and Guide to Christian Truth. Vol. XV., January to December, 1861. Fep 8vo cl 1s 6d. Wertheim and Co.

CLEVER—Girls of our Time, and how they became famous Women. Illustrated. By the Author of "Heroines of our Time." Fep 8vo cl 5s. Darton.

COPESTON—Canada: Why we Live in it, and why we Like it. By Mrs. Edward Copleston. Fep 8vo cl 2s 6d. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

CORNHILL Magazine (The). Vol. IV. July to December 1861. 8vo cl 7s 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.

COX—The Tale of the Great Persian War. From the Histories of Herodotus. By the Rev. George W. Cox, M.A. Fep 8vo cl 7s 6d. Longman and Co.

CRUIKSHANK—Only Once a Year. By Percy Cruikshank. Small oblong 4to bds 1s 6d plain; 2s 6d coloured. P. Cruikshank.

DALTON—Cortez and Pizarro; the Stories of the Conquest of Mexico and Peru, with the Early Discoveries and Adventures of the Spaniards in the New World, retold for Youth. By William Dalton. Illustrated by Godwin. Fep 8vo cl gilt 5s. Griffin and Co.

DAVIES—The A B C of Thought: Consciousness, the Standard of Truth; or, Peerages into the Logic of the Future. By the Rev. W. G. Davies. Fep 8vo cl limp 3s 6d. Williams and Norgate.

DEAN'S New Moveable Book of the Boys' Own Royal Acting Punch and Judy. Post folio bds 2s 6d. Dean and Son.

DEFOE—The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel Defoe. Illustrated by E. H. Wehnert. Cr 8vo cl gilt 7s 6d. Bell and Daldy.

DEVIL'S (The) Pool and the Baron's Daughter. (The Shilling Volume Library, Vol. I.) Fep 8vo swd 1s. H. Lea.

DYER—The History of Modern Europe, from the Fall of Constantinople in 1453 to the War in the Crimea in 1857. By Thomas Henry Dyer. (In 4 Vols.) Vols. I. and II. 8vo cl 30s. John Murray.

EADIE—The Ecclesiastical Cyclopædia; or, Dictionary of Christian Antiquities and Sects, comprising Architecture, Controversies, Creeds, Customs, Denominations, Doctrines, Government, Heresies, History, Liturgies, Rites, Monastic Orders, and Modern Judaism. Edited by John Eadie, D.D. Cr 8vo cl 8s 6d. Griffin and Co.

EMERSON'S and his Friends (Cassell's Hand-books). Fep 8vo cl limp 1s. Cassell and Co.

ENGLISH (The) Strenuous Letter, in Pretty Stories and Funny Pictures, from the German. 4to cl 3s. Dean and Son.

EXILED Family (The) and their Restorer. An Allegory for Young Christians. By J. E. J. Royal 16mo cl 3s 6d. (Olliphant and Co., Edinburgh) Hamilton and Co.

FAMILY Friend and Adviser (Cassell's Hand-books). Fep 8vo cl 2s 6d. Ward and Lock.

FAMILY Treasury (The) of Sunday Reading. Edited by the Rev. Andrew Cameron. Vol. II. 1861. Royal 8vo cl 4s 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

FINLAY—History of the Greek Revolution. By George Finlay. 2 vols 8vo cl 24s. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

FLOWER Stories and their Lessons: a Book for the Young. Fep 8vo cl 2s. T. Nelson and Sons.

FOULDER—Mary Markland, the Cottager's Daughter. By the Rev. Geo. Fowler. 2nd and improved edit 18mo cl 1s. J. Nisbet and Co.

FRISWELL—Ont and About: a Boy's Adventures. Written for Adventurous Boys. By Hain Friswell. 2nd edit fep 8vo cl 3s 6d. Greenwood and Sons.

GATTY—The Old Folk at Home; or, a Holiday in Ireland in 1861. By Mrs. Alfred Gatty. Cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. Bell and Daldy.

GATTY—Red Snow and other Parables from Nature. Third Series. By Mrs. A. Gatty. 2nd edit square 32mo cl 2s. Bell and Daldy.

GOODMAN—Experiences of an English Sister of Mercy. By Margaret Goodman. Fep 8vo cl 3s 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.

GUT'S (Joseph) Juvenile Letter Writer. 5th edit 18mo cl limp 1s. W. Tegg.

HAMPDEN—Church of England Reformation or Ruin. By Jno. Hampden. 12mo swd 1s. Tresidder.

HAPPY Stories for Happy Hearts. By the Author of "Spring Flowers and Summer Blossoms." Fep 8vo cl gilt 3s. Dean and Son.

HODGSON—A Residence at Nagasaki and Hakodate in 1859-1860. With an Account of Japan generally. By C. Pemberton Hodgson. With a Series of Letters on Japan, by his Wife. Illustrated. Post 8vo cl 10s 6d. R. Bentley.

HOLLINGSHEAD—Underground London. By John Hollingshead. Post 8vo cl 2s 6d. Groombridge and Sons.

HOLLINGSHEAD—Rough Diamonds: a Story Book. By John Hollingshead. Illustrated. Royal 16mo cl 3s 6d. S. Low, Son, and Co.

HOMER—The Odyssey of Homer, translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza. By Philip S. Worsley, M.A. Vol. I. Books 1-12. Cr 8vo cl 9s. Wm. Blackwood and Co.

HOMER—The Odyssey of Homer in English Hecatechyllable Verse. By Henry Alford. Part I. Books I. to XII. Square 8vo cl 9s 6d. Longman and Co.

HOOPER—Little Maggie and her Brother: a Sketch for Children. By Mrs. Geo. Hooper. Fep 8vo cl 3s 6d. Bell and Daldy.

HORRY'S (S. C.) New Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act and the General Orders. In 1 vol 12mo swd 1s 6d. H. Lea.

ISSETT—A Manual of Private and Domestic Prayer, with "Meditations for every Day in the Week, selected from the Works of the Rev. John Inett, D.D., by the Rev. Henry Gryll. 18mo cl 2s 6d. Tresidder.

INTERPRETER (The) for the Year 1861. Vol. II. 8vo cl 3s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

JOHNSON—The Extraordinary Adventures of the Seven Champions of Christendom. By R. Johnson. New edition. Illustrated by E. Corbould. Fep 8vo cloth gilt 3s 6d. Griffin and Co.

KEATS—The Poetical Works of John Keats, with a Memoir by R. M. Milnes. Illustrated. New edit 8vo cl gilt 3s. Routledge and Co.

KENNEDY—Essays Ethnological and Linguistic. By the late James Kennedy, Esq., LL.B. Edited by C. M. Kennedy, B.A. 8vo cl 7s 6d. Williams and Norgate.

KIRBY—Things in the Forest. By Mary and Elizabeth Kirby. Fep 8vo cl 2s. T. Nelson and Sons.

KOLAN (The): Translated from the Arabic, the Suras arranged in Chronological Order; with Notes and Index. By the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A. Cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. Williams and Norgate.

LECTURES delivered before the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, during the year 1861. Cr 8vo cl 4s. Hodges, Smith, and Co.

MACKENZIE—Married Life. By the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie. New edit 12mo cl 1s 6d; silk, 4s 6d. Seeley and Co.

MACROBY—A few Notes on the Temple Organ. By E. Macroby. 2nd edit royal 16mo half-bound 3s 6d. Bell and Daldy.

MARRYAT—The Dog-Flend. By Captain Marryat. New edit fep 8vo cl 2s 6d. Routledge and Co.

MARSH—Henry at School: a Story for Boys. By Emilia Marryat. Illustrated. Royal 16mo cl 2s 6d plain, 3s 6d coloured. Griffith and Farran.

MASON—First Steps in English Grammar, for Junior Classes. By C. P. Mason. 18mo cl 1s. Walton and Maberly.

MASSON—A Class-book of French Literature; comprehending Specimens of the most distinguished Writers from the earliest period to the beginning of the present century, with Biographical Notices, Explanatory Notes, Synoptical Tables, and a copious Index. By Gustave Masson. Post 8vo cl 4s 6d. A. and C. Black.

MATHEW—Young Benjamin Franklin: showing the Principles which raised a Printer's Boy to First Ambassador of the American Republic. By Henry Mathew. New edit fep 8vo cl gilt 5s. Griffin and Co.

MEDLOW Lea; or, the Gipsy Children: a Story founded on Fact. By the Author of the "Triumphs of Steam," &c. Illust fep 8vo cl 4s 6d; gilt edges 5s. Griffith and Farran.

MEET for Heaven. A State of Grace upon Earth the only Preparation for a State of Glory in Heaven. By the Author of "Heaven our Home." 12mo cl 3s 6d. (W. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

MELVILLE—Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill. By G. J. Whyte Melville. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 10s. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

MILES—The Book of Field Sports and Library of Veterinary Knowledge. Edited by Henry D. Miles. Vol. I. Division I. 4to cl 13s 6d. Vol. II. Division I. 4to cl 13s 6d. H. Lea.

MOREL—An Introduction to Mental Philosophy, on the Inductive Method. By J. D. Morel, M.A. 8vo cl 12s. Longman and Co.

MY Neighbour's Shoes; or, Feeling for Others: a Tale. By A. L. O. E. Fep 8vo cl 2s. T. Nelson and Sons.

NURSERY Carol. Illustrated with One Hundred and Twenty Pictures by Ludwig, Richter, and Oscar Pletsch. Royal 16mo bds 3s 6d plain, 5s coloured. Bell and Daldy.

OKER—The Magisterial Synopsis. 7th Edition, with a Supplement. By Geo. C. Oke. 8vo cl 44s. Butterworths.

OKER—A Supplement to the Seventh Edition of Oke's Magisterial Synopsis, containing the Criminal Law Consolidation Acts, with a Comparative Table of the Old and New Statutes and the alterations. By Geo. C. Oke. 8vo cl 6s. Butterworths.

OWEN—The Work of God in Italy, detailing the Revival and Spread of Evangelical Truth in that Kingdom. By the Rev. W. Owen. Fep 8vo cl 3s 6d. J. F. Shaw and Co.

PERCY—Metallurgy. The Art of extracting metals from their Ores and Adapting them to various purposes of Manufacture. By John Percy, M.D. Fuel, Fire-clays, Copper, Zinc, Brass, &c. With Illustrations, chiefly from Original Drawings, carefully laid down to scale. 8vo cl 21s. John Murray.

POE'S (The) of the Elizabethan Age. A Selection of the most Celebrated Songs and Sonnets, with twenty-four Illustrations. 8vo cl 7s 6d. morocco 12s. S. Low, Son, and Co.

POWER—WOLFESEAN—The Law of Bankruptcy; being an adaptation of the chapter on bankruptcy in the 17th edition of Selwyn's Nisi Prius to the present law, with considerable alterations and additions. By David Power, Esq., and F. S. P. Wolfe, Esq. Royal 8vo cl 10s 6d. Stevens and Sons.

PRESTON—Miscellaneous Poems. By John Critchley Prince. Fep 8vo cl 1s 6d. (John Heywood, Manchester) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

PSALMS of David (The). With Illustrations by J. Franklin. 4to cl gilt 21s. S. Low, Son, and Co.

PUTCH—Re-issue. Vol. X. January to June 1846. 4to bds 5s. Office.

PUTCH—The Wild Hunters. By Captain Mayne Reid. 2nd edit cr 8vo cl 5s. Ward and Lock.

ROBERTSON—Lectures and Addresses on Literary and Social Topics. By the late Rev. Fredk. Robertson, M.A. New edit fep 8vo cl 5s. Smith, Elder, and Co.

ROGERS—John Rogers: the Compiler of the First Authorized English Bible, the Pioneer of the English Reformation; and his First Martyr. Embracing a Genealogical Account of his Family, Biographical Sketches of some of his principal Descendants, his own Writings, &c. By Joseph Lemuel Chester. With a Portrait and 5 other Illustrations. 8vo cl 14s. Longman and Co.

SADLER—Parish Sermons. By M. F. Sadler, M.A. Advent to Trinity. Fep 8vo cl 7s 6d. Bell and Daldy.

SEVEN—The History of the Four Conquests of England. By Jas. Augustus St. John. 2 vols 8vo cl 28s. Smith, Elder, and Co.

SALA—The Seven Sons of Mamon: a Story. By G. A. Sala. 3 vols cr 8vo cl 31s 6d. Tinsley Brothers.

SAYINGS (The) of the King; or, Expressions of the Divine Will, with Introductory Remarks by the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, M.A. Fep 8vo cl 5s. J. F. Shaw and Co.

SCOTT—The Miscellaneous Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Vols. IX. and X. (Life of Napoleon. Vols. II. and III.) New edit 12mo cl 3s each. A. and B. Black.

SCOTT—Tom Cringle's Log. By Michael Scott. New edit, with Illustrations. Cr 8vo cl 6s. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

SETOX—Forms of Decrees in Equity and of Orders connected with them. With Practical Notes. By the Hon. Sir H. W. Seton, Knt. 3rd edit by W. H. Harrison and R. H. Leach. (2 vols.) Vol. I. Royal 8vo cl 28s. Stevens and Sons.

SEVEN (The) Little Sisters who Live on the Ball that Floats in the Air. Fep 8vo cl 1s 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

SHEPHERD (The) of Bethlehem, King of Israel. By A. L. O. E. Fep 8vo cl 3s 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

SIMPSON—Pioneers; or, Biographical Sketches of Leaders in Various Paths. By the Rev. A. L. Simpson. Fep 8vo cl 5s. J. Nelson and Sons.

SMITH—Comic Tales. By Albert Smith (The Shilling Standard Library, No. II.). Fep 8vo bds 1s. J. Nelson and Sons.

SMITH—Eva and her Playfellows: a Book of Entertainment. By C. M. Smith. Fep 8vo cl gilt 2s 6d. Dean and Son.

SMITH, J. Hamar—Has Sir Benjamin Brodie Spoken the Truth about Homeopathy? Cr 8vo swd 4s. Tresidder.

WATSON—The Life of George Stephenson, the Little Mechanic and Great Engineer. 16mo swd 3s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THE Field of Life; or, Sowing and Reaping. 3 vols post 8vo cl 31s 6d. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

TURNER'S Liber Studiorum. Photographs from the Thirty Original Drawings. By J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Royal folio boards 21 13s 6d, in portfolio 44 4s. Cundall, Downer, and Co.

UNGER—Ideal Views of the Primitive World in its Geological and Palaeontological Phases. By Dr. F. Unger, of Vienna. Edited by Samuel Highley, F.G.S. Illustrated by 17 Photographic Plates. 4to cl gilt edges 42s. S. Highley.

VAUGHAN—The Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education Dispositionally Considered: an Address to the Clergy of the Diocese of Doncaster. By Charles John Vaughan, D.D. 8vo swd 1s. Macmillan and Co.

VERSES and Translations. By C. S. C. Fep 8vo cl 5s. Bell and Daldy.

VICTOR—Maum Guinea, and her Plantation "Children": a Story of Christmas Week with the American States. By Mrs. Metta V. Victor. Illustrated. Fep 8vo bds 1s 6d, cl 2s 6d. Bell and Co.

VICTORIA REGIA (The): a Volume of Original Contributions in Poetry and Prose. Edited by Adelaide A. Procter. Royal 8vo cl 21s. J. F. Shaw and Co.

WAITS and Strays from a Scrap-book. By E. V. B. 2nd edit royal 4to cl 25s. Cundall, Downer, and Co.

WAIRATH—Australia, its Rise, Progress, and Present Condition. By Wm. Westgarth, Esq. Post 8vo cl 3s 6d. A. and C. Black.

WHARTON—The Queens of Society. By Grace and Philip Wharton. Illust. 2nd edit cr 8vo cl 9s. Hogz and Sons.

WHARTON—The Wits and Reaux of Society. By Grace and Philip Wharton. 2nd edit illust. Cr 8vo cl 9s. Hogz and Sons.

WHITE and Black: a Tale of the Southern States. 3 vols cr 8vo cl 31s 6d. Hurst and Blackett.

WHITEFIELD—Voices from the Valley, Testifying of Jesus. By the Rev. F. Whitefield, A.B. Cr 8vo cl 5s. J. F. Shaw and Co.

WINSLOW—The Work of the Holy Spirit viewed experimentally. By the Rev. O. Winslow, D.D. New edit fep 8vo cl 5s. J. F. Shaw and Co.

YOUNG Musicians (The); or, the "Sweet Power of Music." Illust fep 8vo cl 2s. L. Booth.

YOUNG Painters (The); or, Tales of the Studio. Illust fep 8vo cl 2s. L. Booth.

BOOKS ALTERED IN PRICE.

ALEXANDER'S (Rev. T.) The Great High Priest. 18mo cl, reduced to 1s 6d. Tresidder.

ANLEY'S (C.) Earlswold. Fep 8vo cl, reduced to 5s. Hatchard.

BACON'S (H.B.) Lectures for the Use of Sick Persons. Fep 8vo cl, reduced to 2s 6d. Hatchard.

BENNETT'S (Wm. J. E.) Last Sermons preached at Saint Paul's, Knightsbridge, and Saint Barnabas, Piccadilly. 8vo cl, reduced to 8s. Cleaver.

CAMERON'S Concertina Preceptor. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Concertina Melodist. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Accordion Preceptor. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Accordion Made Easy. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Flute Preceptor. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Flute Made Easy. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Flute Handbook. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Violin Preceptor. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Violin Made Easy. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Violin Handbook. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S National Psalmist. Oblong 8vo swd, reduced to 6d. G. Cameron.

CAMERON'S Universal Tune Book. Small 4to cl, reduced to 5s. G. Cameron.

CARMICHAEL'S (P.) Science of Music. Royal 8vo, reduced to 16s 6d, 1s swd. Wm. Hamilton, Glasgow.

CHAMBERS'S Library for Young People. 2 vols in 1. 18mo cl, reduced to 2s each. W. and R. Chambers.

CONSTANCE and Edith; or, Incidents of Home Life. By a Clergyman's Wife. Fep 8vo cl, reduced to 2s 6d. Hatchard.

COWPER'S Poetical Works by Grimshawe. Illust 12mo cl, reduced to 5s. Tegg.

DESDONALD'S Autobiography. Vol. I. 8vo cl, reduced to 10s 6d. R. Bentley.

ENGLISH History. 12mo bds, reduced to 8d. S.P.C.K.

FIRST Reading Book. Complete. 18mo bds, reduced to 11d. S.P.C.K.

FOURTH Reading Book. Fep 8vo bds, reduced to 8d. S.P.C.K.

GRACE Mrs. H. History of Rome. Vol. I. Republic. Vol. II. Emperors. 12mo cl, reduced to 6s each. Hatchard.

KIRBY (M. and E.) Plants of the Land and Water. 12mo cl, reduced to 2s 6d. Jarrold.

OBSERVING Eye, Letters to Children on Animal Life. 18mo cl, reduced to 2s 6d. Jarrold.

REAL (The) and Beau Ideal. 12mo cl, reduced to 4s. R. Bentley.

SECOND Reading Book. 18mo bds, reduced to 4d. S.P.C.K.

STANTON'S Family and School Geography. 12mo cl, reduced to 3s 6d. R. Bentley.

STIMMER'S (James) Sol Fa Method. Part I. 8vo swd, reduced to 8d. Part II. 8vo swd, reduced to 10d; complete in 1 Vol. 8vo swd, reduced to 1s 6d. W. Hamilton, Glasgow.

THIRD Reading Book. Fep 8vo bds, reduced to 8d. S.P.C.K.

WRIGHT'S (Mrs.) What is a Bird. 18mo cl, reduced to 2s 6d. Jarrold.

GERMAN.

BECHSTEIN, Ludw., Märchen u. Erzählungen. Gr. 16. 170 S. Leipzig.
 BUCHNER, Luise, Frauenherz. Gedichte. 185 S. Berlin, 1862.
 DREIER, Heinr., betrogen Betrüger. Lustspiel in 3 Akten. 85 S. Wiesbaden.
 FLYGARE, Ed., In der Fremde u. Daheim. Skizzen u. Novellen. Nach dem Tode des Verf. hirs. v. seiner Mutter Emilie Flygare-Carlén. 2 The. Gr. 16. 468 S. Leipzig, 1862.
 HESSELI, Geo., Aus der Kaiserzeiten. 3 Abth. 8. Berlin, 1862. Inhalt: In Kaiser Joseph's Tischen. 2 Bde. 412 S.
 MATTHEIDA, M. Joh. Dr. Mart. Luthers Leben. In 17 Predigten dargestellt. Hrs. vom Evangel. Bücher-Verein. Gr. 8. 362 S. Berlin, 1862.
 SHAKESPEARE, Will., Sonette in deutscher Nachbild. v. Frdr. Bodenstedt. Gr. 8. 216 S. Berlin, 1862.
 WELLER, Emil., die maskirte Literatur der älteren u. neueren Sprachen. 4. Leipzig, 1862. Inhalt: Index pseudonymorum. Wörterbuch der Pseudonymen od. Verzeichnisse aller Autoren, die sich falscher Namen bedienen.

FRENCH.

ARFÈRE—Sept petites nouvelles de Pierre Arfère, concernant le jeu et les joueurs; traduites en français pour la première fois et précédées d'une étude sur divers conteurs italiens; par Philomnest Junior. 24. 95 p. portrait. Paris.
 BARBEY D'AUREVILLE—Dix-neuvième siècle. Les Œuvres et les hommes; par J. Barbey d'Aureville. 2e partie. Les Historiens politiques et littéraires. Gr. 18. 478 p. Paris.
 CAILLON—Un roi-béotien Dombes, ou Victor et Thérèse, scène de mœurs rurales; par Caillon. 8. 15 p. Trévoux.
 CATALOGUE de livres rares et curieux provenant de la bibliothèque de M. M*** D. N. Editions des Elzeviers, anciens poètes français, etc., dont la vente se fera le jeudi 19 et le vendredi 20 décembre 1861, rue des Bons-Enfants, 28. 8. 62 p. Paris.
 CATALOGUE d'une collection de livres latins, français et italiens des quinzième, seizième et dix-septième siècles; ouvrages rares et curieux sur l'art militaire, les beaux-arts, la calligraphie, l'écriture, l'équitation et la danse; livres de liturgie; jeux de cartes du seizième siècle, etc.; dont la vente aura lieu le 21 décembre et jours suivants, rue des Bons-Enfants, 28. 8. 111. Paris.
 CHASSANG—Histoire du roman et de ses rapports avec l'histoire dans l'antiquité grecque et latine; par A. Chassang. 8. 1v-476. Paris.
 COCTANT—Du salaire des ouvriers compositeurs. Tarif des prix de main-d'œuvre. 18. 35 p. Paris. 30 c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCALE OF CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the CRITIC is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Four Lines, or Thirty Words	0	3	6
Each additional Line (about Ten Words)	0	0	6
Half Column	1	10	0
Whole Column	2	10	0

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?

Is a thought often occurring to literary men, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained. A SPECIMEN BOOK OF TYPES, and information for authors, sent on application, by
 RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

LESSEY'S MARKING INK.

Established in 1838.—An intense black, unaltered by washing. See Dr. Ure's testimonial at the Proprietor's, 97, High-street, Marylebone, London. Sold at One Shilling per bottle by all Chemists and Stationers.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING

INK (the ORIGINAL) for marking on Linen, Silk, or Cotton. Requires no preparation, and is by far the best.

NOTICE.—Observe that no sixpenny size of the genuine has ever yet been prepared, and that each bottle bears the address on the label, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, City, E.C., where it may be obtained wholesale and retail, and at most druggists, medicine vendors, stationers, &c., in the United Kingdom. Price 1s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN

MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the Public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the facsimile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold retail by all Stationers and Booksellers. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 91, John-street, New York, and at 57, Gracechurch-street, London.

GEORGE SMITH, Wine Merchant,

88, Great Tower-street, 9 and 10, Great Tower-street, and 1, St. Dunstan's-lane, London. E.C.; and 17 and 18, Park-row, Greenwich, S.E. Established 1785. A large and valuable stock of old bottled PORTS, of various shippers and vintages, accumulated during the last forty years, including a bin fourteen years in bottle, of eight hundred and fifty dozen, bottled by the late Mr. Fenwick, of the firm of Messrs Ruck, Fenwick, and Ruck, known to the trade as his celebrated "Six Vintage" wine, dry, full, of "beeswax," of immense flavour, delicacy, and bouquet. Samples forwarded on payment.

STOVES for entrance-halls, school rooms,

Schools, &c., all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous, and render the atmosphere offensive. These stoves burn little fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and to burn throughout the cold season. If required, without going out, illustrated prospectuses forwarded. EDWARDS and SON, General Stove and Kitchen-range Manufacturers, 49, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W. Established in Poland-street in 1835.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, TABLE

GLASS, &c., &c.—An entire new stock.—The London show-rooms of FRANCIS SPARK and Co., 144, Oxford-street, W., contain the largest and most elegant collection of the above goods in Europe. Buyers should pay a visit to this establishment before selecting elsewhere. For beauty and magnitude their stock is without a rival.

Richly cut Glass Gaseliers, for three lights, with engraved globes, &c., of beautiful design and workmanship. 3 3 0

Handsome Bronze Dining-room do., for three lights, to slide, with engraved globes, &c., of excellent quality. 2 2 0

A first class, full size Moderator Lamp on stand, with engraved globe, &c., complete. 0 16 6

A massively cut glass decanter, of the most elegant shape, and finest crystal glass. 0 6 9

Cut wine glasses, of various patterns. per dozen 0 3 6

Strong cut Tumblers, full-size. 0 3 9

Gas fittings of every description. Experienced mechanics employed on the premises. Estimates given without charge.

Merchants and shippers treated with all liberal terms.

FRANCIS SPARK and Co., Manufacturers, 144, Oxford-street, W., (nearly opposite Bond-street.)

TO LADIES.

THE LARGEST STOCK in the WORLD

and of the greatest variety of Horsehair Crinoline Petticoats are on show, from 7s. 6d. to 21s., at

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

EVERY NOVELTY in Watch spring

Paris and American Skeleton Skirts in White, Scarlet, and Magenta, at 6d. a spring; 10 springs 5s.; 20 springs 10s.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY of Quilted

Petticoats in Lama Wool, Silk, Satin, and Elderdown; also a great novelty in Quilted Plaid Silks, are on view, from 8s. 9d. to 55s., at

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

NEW DESIGNS in Front Fastening

Elastic Stays, Bodices, &c., from 2s. 11d. to 21s. Family and Nursing Stays, &c., 7s. 6d. to 30s. Engravings and price lists free.—Engravings and price lists free.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for

SILVER.—THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 25 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Braided Pattern.	Lily Pattern.	King's or Military.
12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 13 0	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 2 15 0
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 7 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Total	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2s. 15s. Tea and coffee sets, dish covers and corner dishes, cruet and liqueur frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most

varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 84-inch Ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert sets to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 2s. to 27. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert sets, 5s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; dessert sets, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

DISH COVERS and HOT WATER

DISHES, in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, are on show at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. Tin dish covers, 6s. 6d. the set of six; black tin, 12s. 3d. to 57s. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 35s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. the set; Britannia metal, with or without silver-plated handles, 3s. 11s. to 6s. 8s. the set; Sheffield plated, 10s. to 16s. 10s. the set; black tin hot water dishes, with wells for carvers, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size, 11s. 11s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-news, London.

DU CASSE—Histoire anecdotique de l'ancien théâtre en France, Théâtre Français, Opéra,

Opéra-Comique, Vaudeville, etc.; par A. Du Casse. T. 1. 8. 555 p. Paris. 5f.

KARR—Sur la plaie; par Alphonse Karr. 18. 324 p. Paris (Gros). 5f.

LEFEVRE—La Flûte de Pan; par André Lefevre. 18. 232 p. Paris.

MALICE (la) des grandes filles, ouvrage contenant une foule d'anecdotes drolatiques, bons mots, saillies, etc.; en un mot les mystères du cœur féminin révélés par une lavache. 18. 108 p. Paris. 40c.

PERROT—Contes de Perrault, précédés d'une notice sur l'auteur par le bibliophile Jacob, et suivis d'une dissertation sur les Contes des fées par le baron Wakenaër. 8. xv-133 p. Paris.

SAULCY (de)—Les Campagnes de Jules César dans les Gaules, études d'archéologie militaire; par F. de Saulcy, de l'Institut. 1re partie. 8. 461 p. Paris (Gros). 1862.

ITALIAN.

ANGELI (De) D.—Delle origini del dominio tedesco in Italia, con documenti inediti e rari del secolo X. Studi storico-critici. Milano, un vol. 18.

ANNALI delle edizioni e delle versioni dell'Orlando Furioso e d'altri lavori al poema relativo, per Ulisse Guili libratore. Bologna, p. xii-824, con ritratto dell'Ariosto.

ATTI del reale Istituto lombardo di scienze, lettere ed arti, vol. II. Fasc. 12 a 14. Milano, 4. 2 fasc. p. 257-340.

BELGIOJOSO (Carlo)—Il conte di Virth. Storia italiana del secolo XIV. Milano. 2 vol. 8.

FERROTTI (Paolo)—La religione e la politica di Dante Alighieri, ossia lo scopo ed i sensi della Divina Commedia. Torino. 8.

JOURDAN (Carlo)—La Filosofia di S. Tommaso d'Aquino. Prima traduzione italiana della avv. Nicolò Nicodemus. Napoli. 8. p. 508.

MONTAZZI (Enrico)—"Psichismi" e il pellegrinaggio di un'anima. Milano. 2 vol. 18.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments, and enchanted bottles, with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Cockle's Pills, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—Observer.

K A M P T U L I C O N,

OR CORK FLOORCLOTH.

T. TRELOAR.

MANUFACTURER.—42, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

COCOA-NUT MATTING and MATS.

T. TRELOAR.

MANUFACTURER.—42, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

CRINOLINE—LADIES will find

THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKELETON SKIRTS, PERFECTION! and, to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name THOMSON.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

E P P S ' S C O C O A

(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Each packet is labelled "Epps's Cocoa," Homoeopathic Chemist, London. 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

TEAS UNEQUALLED IN GOODNESS.

WEBSTER BROTHERS,

Tea Merchants, 59, Moorgate-street, City, supply the best TEAS in London. Very good Black, 3s. 2d.; very choice, 3s. 4d.; 3s. 6d.; 3s. 8d.; 4s. The best Black Tea imported, 4s. 4d. per lb.
 Choice Coffee, 1s. 3d.; 1s. 4d.; 1s. 6d.; very best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d. Sugars at market prices. A price current post free on application.

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all orders for Tea, Coffee, and Prices, amounting to 2l. and upwards, to all parts of England; and on orders for 5l. to Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA,

THE LEAF NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR.

STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear like the best, and passed off to the consumer at a high price. Price 3s. 6d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb., in Packets.

Moorgate-st., Webster, No. 11. Borough, Dodson, 98, Black-

Bond-street, Stewart, No. 45. man-street.

Pincock, Ion Low, Eaton-st. Blackhead-hill, Notley.

Hammersmith, Butlin. Peckham, Clubb, Rye-lane.

Hampstead, Bligh, High-st. Charing-cross, Catton, 10.

Hilsea, Fisher, Angel-row. Kings-cross, Quarternall.

Holloway, Upper, Glynsheip. Bond-street, Stewart, 46.

Kingland, Fay, near Gate. Dalston, Goodwin, Forest-row.

Clapham, Brace, High-street. Maida-hill, Waters, 183.

Brixton-road, Hall.

Horniman's Agents in every Town.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER

OIL.

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxony and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. BARLOW, Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital.—"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure Oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL half pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 8s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS:

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

Now ready, with Plates, Vol. I. New Series, 8vo. cloth, 17s.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE. Edited by EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., and GEORGE BUSK, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, Second Edition, 4s. 6d.

CHEMICAL DIAGRAMS—On Five Large Sheets, for School and Lecture Rooms. By ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry, Museum of Irish Industry.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, with an Isothermal Chart, post 8vo. cloth, 12s.

MEDICAL CLIMATOLOGY; or, a Topographical and Meteorological Description of the Localities resorted to in Winter and Summer by Invalids of various classes, both at Home and Abroad. By R. E. SCORESBY-JACKSON, M.D., F.R.S.E.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, Second Edition, much enlarged, 8vo. cloth, 20s.

INFLUENCE of TROPICAL CLIMATES in PRODUCING the ACUTE ENDEMIC DISEASES of EUROPEANS. Including Practical Observations on their Chronic Sequelae under the Influences of the Climate of Europe. By Sir RANALD MARTIN, K.C.B., F.R.S., Physician to the Council of India.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, fcp. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

A MANUAL of the DISEASES of INDIA. By WILLIAM JAMES MOORE, M.D., Medical Officer to the Aboo Sanitarium for European Soldiers.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

MENTONE and the RIVIERA as a WINTER RESIDENCE. By J. HENRY BENNET, M.D.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Third Edition, considerably altered, post 8vo. cloth, 7s.

THE CLIMATE of PAU; with a Description of the Watering-places of the Pyrenees, and of the Virtues of their respective Mineral Sources in Disease. By ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S.E.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

With Plates, 8vo. cloth, 10s.

THE DISEASES of the PROSTATE, their PATHOLOGY and TREATMENT; comprising the Second Edition of "The Enlarged Prostate," and the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons for 1860. By HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

LECTURES on the GERMS and VESTIGES of DISEASE, and on the PREVENTION of the INVASION and FATILITY of DISEASE by PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS. By HORACE DOBELL, M.D., Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest.

By the same Author, 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

DEMONSTRATIONS of DISEASES in the CHEST, and their PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS. Illustrated with Coloured Plates of all the Principal Diseases of the Lungs and Pleura.

"This work 'cannot fail to be of use to the student and young practitioner.'—*Athenaeum*.
"The plates are taken from fresh specimens of disease, and are very well executed."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

DIGESTION and its DERANGEMENTS. By THOS. K. CHAMBERS, M.D., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and Lecturer on Medicine at St. Mary's Medical School.

"There are common sense and sound philosophy in the views taken by Dr. Chambers."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Second Edition, much enlarged, post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

ON EPILEPSY and EPILEPTIFORM SEIZURES: their Causes, Pathology, and Treatment. By EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, M.D., Physician to, and Lecturer upon Materia Medica at, St. Mary's Hospital.

"We have perused this volume with unfeigned pleasure. It is precisely the kind of treatise which is entitled to be read and studied, containing a full and most satisfactory account of the important disease of which it treats."—*Edin. Med. Journal*.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Sixth Edition, fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

ADVICE to a MOTHER on the MANAGEMENT of her OFFSPRING. By PYE HENRY CHAVASSE, F.R.C.S.

By the same Author, Fourth Edition, fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
ADVICE to a WIFE on the MANAGEMENT of her OWN HEALTH. With an Introductory Chapter, especially addressed to a Young Wife.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

ALL THE BEST BOOKS of the PRESENT SEASON and of the PAST THIRTY YEARS are in CIRCULATION at this extensive LIBRARY. LIST of WORKS recently ADDED, and of SURPLUS COPIES WITHDRAWN for SALE, will be forwarded Postage Free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

AN INTERESTING CATALOGUE of BOOKS on Alchemy,

Astrology, Apparitions, Magic, Witchcraft, and Freemasonry; Maxims and Proverbs, Romans, Contes Erotiques, Plaisanteries, Secret Memoirs, Old Poetry; English, Irish, and Scottish Songs; the Drama; Books Illustrated by Bewick, Rowlandson, Cruikshank, &c.; and General Literature.—Price two stamps, post free.

Books Bought in any quantity.

C. J. SKEET, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross, W.C.

BOOTH'S LIBRARY,

307, REGENT-STREET, W.,

NEXT THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To which have been united the Libraries formerly conducted by Messrs. CHURTON, Holles-street; HODGSON, Marylebone-street, and SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Conduit-street.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

FAMILY SUBSCRIPTIONS, THREE, FIVE, AND TEN GUINEAS.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS, BOOK CLUBS, &c., from TWO GUINEAS to any amount, according to the Supply desired.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered by this Library to COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS, in the large number of Volumes supplied at one time.

All the New Books taken, as soon as published, in large numbers.

The best French, German, and Italian Books are also added immediately on publication.

All the Magazines and Reviews: *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Revue Contemporaine*, *Rivista Contemporanea*, *Preussischen Jahrbucher*, &c.

The collection of Standard Works in English and Foreign Literature is very large, and has been accumulating since 1786.

CATALOGUES and TERMS sent on application.

A CATALOGUE of SURPLUS COPIES of NEW BOOKS of the PAST SEASON, being clean and perfect copies of the most Popular Works of the day withdrawn from circulation, at VERY REDUCED PRICES.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES:

BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS and OTLEY'S,
307, REGENT-STREET, W., LONDON.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 3s. 6d., free by post 32 stamps

DISEASES of the SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new edition contains a chapter on the Turkish Bath.

"Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*.
London: T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. HOWARD,

Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural Teeth as not to be distinguished from the original by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any other operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed Teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At Home from Ten till Five.

ELOCUTION.—PERFECT ARTICULATION and CLEAR UTTERANCE.—The above are ensured by MR. LEWIN MOSLEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 3A, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W., Inventor and Patentee of a new plastic application for supplying Artificial Teeth, Dental Deficiencies, and restoring the Contour of the Face, thereby avoiding thick utterance, and untoward contortions of the countenance, caused by the absence of these absolutely requisite and ornamental appendages to good address and appearance. The success attending MR. MOSLEY'S practice of thirty years' standing among PUBLIC SPEAKERS, CLERGYMEN, and PROFESSIONAL MEN, to whom a rapid and clear utterance is necessary, is sufficient guarantee in all cases, even where highly vaunted methods have failed. By a simple and efficacious arrangement these Artificial Teeth are fixed in the mouth without springs, wires, or ligatures, obviating all chance of disarrangement, and rendering unnecessary extraction of stumps or any other operation, utterly defying detection even when subjected to the closest scrutiny. Consultations and every information free of charge.

MR. LEWIN MOSLEY, 3A, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE of a COUGH.

The following letter has recently been addressed to Mr. Powell, from Wm. Boards, Esq., residing at Edinaston, Middlesex:—"Nightingale-hall, Edinaston, Dec. 10th.

"Dear Sir.—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a tea-spoonful in two table-spoonfuls of water just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighbourhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her, and that long-standing, obstinate, and as thought, incurable cough was perfectly cured."—"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly," "To Mr. Thos. Powell."—"WM. BOARDS."

For Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c. This invaluable Medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, &c. It operates by causing a free expectoration.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, at the Warehouse, 16, Blackfriars-road, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom; also in most of the principal towns of Australia, New Zealand, &c. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each.

Ask for POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND PROPOSED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

Diphtheria, sore-throat, quinsy, mumps, and similar complaints, always abound in wet weather, and are most safely and effectively subdued by rubbing Holloway's Ointment at least twice a-day upon the chest and glands of the throat. The Ointment penetrates the skin, reduces inflammation, and heals ulcerations. This treatment is sufficient for curing the most serious and complicated throat affections, provided Holloway's Pills are taken at the same time. When swallowing gives pain, the Ointment alone may be relied on till improving symptoms admit of painless deglutition. In asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping-cough, the early stage, and consumption, scarlatina, and measles, Holloway's preparations are not the less valuable in mitigating their most troublesome feature, and in ultimately curing.

CONSUMPTION in ALL ITS STAGES,

COUGH, WHOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, FEVER, ACUTE DYPHTERIA, HYSTERIA, RHEUMATISM, DIARRHŒA, SPASMS, COLIC, RENAL and UTERINE DISEASES, are immediately relieved by a dose of

CHLORODYNE

(Trade mark).

Discovered and named by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE,

M.D., F.R.S., ex-Army Medical Staff. The question asked by invalids, families, and householders is—What is the best medicine to give in the above diseases, and what to have always ready? Medical testimony, the reply of thousands of sufferers and invalids, is confirmatory of the invaluable relief afforded by this remedy above all others. Chlorodyne is a liquid, taken in drops according to age. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm, refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaving no bad effects like opium or laudanum, and can be taken when none other can be tolerated. Its value in saving life in infancy is not easily estimated; a few drops will subdue the irritation of teething, prevent and arrest convulsions, cure whooping-cough, spasms, and flatulency at once.

Among invalids it allays the pain of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, &c. It soothes the weary aching of consumption, relieves the soreness of the chest, cough, and expectoration, and cures all chest affections, such as asthma, bronchitis, palpitation, &c. It checks diarrhœa, alvine discharges, or spasms and colics of the intestines, &c.

The extensive demand for this remedy, known as Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, by the medical profession, hospitals, dispensaries—civil, military, and naval—and families especially, guarantees that this statement of its extreme importance and value is a bona fide one, and worthy the attention of all.

Extracts of Medical Opinions.

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D.—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in consumption, asthma, diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

J. C. BAKER, Esq., M.D., Bideford: "It is without doubt the most valuable and certain anodyne we have."

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

From G. V. RIDOUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe diarrhœa, and an anti-spasmodic in cholera, with cramps in the abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in neuralgia and tic-doloureux its effects were very remarkable. In uterine affections I have found it extremely valuable."

CAUTION.—Beware of spurious compounds, or imitations of "Chlorodyne." Dr. Browne placed the recipe for making "Chlorodyne" in the hands of Mr. Davenport only; consequently there can be no other manufacturer. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the government stamp of each bottle.

Sold only in bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by the sole agent and manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

MORAL EMBLEMS from **J. CATS** and **R. FARLIE**:
Woodcut Illustrations and Ornaments by J. LEIGHTON, F.S.A.: Text by R. PROOF.
Second Edition (*morocco by Hayday*, 32s. 6d.) Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.

LYRA GERMANICA: Hymns for the Sundays and Chief
Festivals of the Christian Year. Translated by C. WINKWORTH. With 225 Woodcut
Illustrations, engraved under the superintendence of J. LEIGHTON, F.S.A. (*morocco*, 32s.;
morocco antique by Hayday, 42s.) Fcp. 4to. 21s.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. With 126 Original
Illustrations on Steel and Wood by C. BENNETT; Preface by the Rev. CHARLES
KINGSLEY (*morocco*, 31s. 6d.) Square Crown 8vo. 21s.

TENNIEL'S EDITION of **MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH** with
69 Woodcut Illustrations from Original Drawings, and 5 Initial Pages of Persian
Design by T. SULMAN, (*morocco by Hayday*, 36s.) Fcp. 4to. 21s.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH, with 13 Steel Plates by CORBOULD,
MEADOWS, and STEPHANOFF (*morocco*, 23s.) Square Crown 8vo. 15s.

POETRY and **PICTURES** from **THOMAS MOORE**.—Selections,
copiously illustrated with Engravings on Wood (*morocco by Hayday*, 42s.) Fcp. 4to. 21s.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, with 13 highly-finished Steel
Plates, from Original designs (*morocco*, 31s. 6d.) Square Crown 8vo. 21s.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, with 161 designs on Steel by
DANIEL MACLISE, R.A. (*morocco by Hayday*, 52s. 6d.) Super-royal 8vo. 31s. 6d.

THOMAS MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS, in One Volume;
People's Edition; with Portrait (*morocco*, 21s.) Square Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

MOORE'S LIFE, complete in One Volume, abridged from
the First Edition by the EARL JOHN RUSSELL. The People's Edition with 8 Portraits
on Steel and 3 Vignettes. Square Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, complete with the MUSIC.
People's Edition, bound in cloth, with gilt edges, Small 4to. 12s.

MOORE'S NATIONAL AIRS, complete with the MUSIC.
People's Edition, Edited by C. W. GLOVER, cloth, gilt edges, Small 4to. 21s.

THOMSON'S SEASONS, with Woodcut Illustrations by Members
of the Etching Club (*morocco by Hayday*, 36s.) Square Crown 8vo. 21s.

GOLDSMITH'S POEMS, with woodcut illustrations by Members
of the Etching Club (*morocco by Hayday*, 36s.) Square Crown 8vo. 21s.

BOWDLER'S FAMILY SHAKESPEARE, Genuine Edition,
with 36 Woodcut Illustrations, complete in One Volume, Medium 8vo. large type,
price 14s. cloth, with gilt edges; or 31s. 6d. handsomely bound in morocco.

**LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON'S (L. E. L.) POETICAL
WORKS**, with 2 Vignettes by R. DOYLE (*morocco*, 21s.) Two Vols. 16mo. 10s.

ROBERT SOUTHEY'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in One
Volume; with Portrait and Vignette (*morocco by Hayday*, 42s.) Medium 8vo. 21s.

**AGNES STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF
ENGLAND**. Embellished with Portraits of every Queen.
Eight Vols. Post 8vo. 60s.

LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from
the Accession of James II. New Edition (*calf by Hayday*, 73s. 6d.)
Seven Vols. Post 8vo. 42s.

LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the
Accession of James the Second. Library Edition (*calf by Hayday*, 57. 8s.)
Five Vols. 8vo. 80s.

**LORD MACAULAY'S CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL
ESSAYS**. People's Edition (*calf by Hayday*, Two Vols. in One, 13s.)
Two Vols. Crown 8vo. 8s.

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH'S WORKS, including his Con-
tributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. People's Edition (*calf by Hayday*, Two Vols
in One, 13s.) Two Vols. 8s.

**THE WIT AND WISDOM OF THE REV. SYDNEY
SMITH**: a Selection of the most Memorable Passages of his writings and Conversa-
tions) Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**LORD MACAULAY'S CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL
ESSAYS**. One Volume Edition, with Portrait (*calf by Hayday*, 30s.)
Square Crown 8vo. 21s.

LORD MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME. With
Woodcut Illustrations from the Antique by G. SCHARF, (*morocco by Hayday*, 42s.)
Fcp. 4to. 21s.

LORD MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME; with
IVRY and the ARMADA (*morocco by Hayday*, 10s. 6d.) 16mo. 4s. 6d.

STORIES and **TALES** by the **AUTHOR** of "AMY
HERBERT." Collective Edition, each Story complete in One Volume.
Nine Vols. Crown 8vo. 80s.

AMY HERBERT 2s. 6d.
GERTRUDE 2s. 6d.
EARL'S DAUGHTER 2s. 6d.
EXPERIENCE OF LIFE 2s. 6d.
CLEVE HALL 3s. 6d.

IVORS, or the TWO COUSINS 3s. 6d.
KATHARINE ASHTON 5s. 6d.
MARGARET PERCIVAL 5s. 6d.
LANETON PARSONAGE 4s. 6d.

SKETCHES of the **NATURAL HISTORY** of **CEYLON**;
with Narratives and Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mam-
malia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c. By Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S., LL.D.
With 82 Woodcut Illustrations (*calf half extra*, 18s.) Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

THE AFRICANS AT HOME; a Popular Description of Africa
and the Africans. By the Rev. R. M. MACBRAIR, M.A. With Map and 70 Woodcut
Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**WILLIAM HOWITT'S VISITS TO REMARKABLE
PLACES, OLD HALLS, BATTLE FIELDS &c.** With Woodcuts.
Two Vols. Square Crown 8vo. 23s.

TALES FROM GREEK MYTHOLOGY. By the Rev. GEORGE
W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. Square 16mo. 3s. 6d.

THE TALE OF THE GREAT PERSIAN WAR. By the
Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. With
numerous Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ACTON'S MODERN COOKERY FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.
Newly Revised and Enlarged Edition; with 8 Plates of Figures and 150 Woodcuts
(*calf half extra*, 12s.) Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY, OPINIONS, and LUCUBRATIONS of ISAAC
BICKERSTAFF, from the *Tatler*, by STEELE and ADDISON. With Notes, &c., by H. R.
MONTGOMERY, and 11 Photographic Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SOUTHEY'S DOCTOR, complete in One Volume; with Portrait,
Vignette, Bust, and Coloured Plate Square Crown 8vo. 21s.

MAUNDER'S TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE and **LIBRARY
OF REFERENCE**. New Edition, reconstructed by WOODWARD, MORRIS, and HUGHES
(*calf*, 13s.) Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

MAUNDER'S SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY TREASURY,
or Popular Encyclopedia of Literature and Science (*calf*, 13s.) Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

MAUNDER'S HISTORICAL TREASURY: Comprising the
History of every Nation. New Edition, revised throughout, with a new GENERAL
INDEX (*calf*, 13s.) Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

MAUNDER'S TREASURY OF GEOGRAPHY, Physical,
Historical, Descriptive, and Political. New and thoroughly Revised Edition; with
7 Maps and 16 Steel Plates (*calf*, 13s.) Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

MAUNDER'S BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY, comprising
above 12,000 Memoirs and Brief Notices. New Edition, extended (*calf*, 13s.)
Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

MAUNDER'S TREASURY OF NATURAL HISTORY,
or Popular Dictionary of Animated Nature; with 900 Woodcuts (*calf*, 13s.)
Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

CALVERT'S WIFE'S MANUAL, printed and ornamented in
the style of "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-book" (*morocco*, 22s.) Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**CONYBEARE AND HOWSON'S LIFE AND EPISTLES OF
ST. PAUL**. New Edition; with a Selection of Maps, Plates, and Wood Engravings
(*morocco*, 63s.) Two Vols. Square Crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

**CONYBEARE AND HOWSON'S LIFE AND EPISTLES OF
ST. PAUL**. The Original Library Edition, with more numerous Illustrations
(*antique calf*, 41. 16s.) Two Vols. 4to. 48s.

KONIG'S LIFE OF LUTHER, in 48 Historical Plates.
Explanations by ARCHDEACON HARE and S. WINKWORTH (*morocco*, 45s.)
Fcp. 4to. 28s.

**MRS. JAMESON'S LEGENDS OF THE SAINTS AND
MARTYRS**, as represented in Christian Art. New Edition, with numerous Etchings
and Woodcut Illustrations Two Vols. Square Crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

**MRS. JAMESON'S LEGENDS OF THE MONASTIC
ORDERS**, as represented in Christian Art. New Edition, with numerous Etchings
and Woodcut Illustrations Square Crown 8vo. 28s.

MRS. JAMESON'S LEGENDS OF THE MADONNA, as
represented in Christian Art. Second Edition; with 27 Etchings and 165 Woodcut
Illustrations, from Designs by the Author. Square Crown 8vo. 28s.

MAXIMS AND PRECEPTS OF THE SAVIOUR, illuminated
and ornamented in the style of the Missals of the Renaissance by H. N. HUMPHREYS.
Square Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

PARABLES OF OUR LORD, illuminated, &c. in the style of
the Missals of the Renaissance by H. N. HUMPHREYS (*morocco*, 30s.)
Square Fcp. 8vo. 21s.

MIRACLES OF OUR SAVIOUR, illuminated, &c. in the style
of the Missals of the Renaissance by H. N. HUMPHREYS. Square Fcp. 8vo. 21s.

SENTIMENTS AND SIMILES OF SHAKESPEARE, illu-
minated, &c., in the style of the Books of the Middle Ages by H. N. HUMPHREYS.
Square Post 8vo. 21s.

READINGS FOR EVERY DAY IN LENT, selected from
JEREMY TAYLOR by the Author of "Amy Herbert" Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

**READINGS FOR A MONTH PREPARATORY TO
CONFIRMATION**, selected from the Early and English Church Writers by the
Author of "Amy Herbert." New Edition Fcp. 8vo. 4s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 7, 1861.